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2 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK

NAZI PATROL CRAFT SINK FIVE VESSELS ON WAY TO BRITAIN

Luftwaffe Bombs Port Facilities In Northeast England—Soviets Repulsed

AIRMEN SINK ONE SHIP

Loss of 116 in Atlantic Since Start of War Admitted by U.S. Navy Chief

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—Patrol craft of the German naval force which spotted a large number of Norwegian vessels chartered by Britain in the Strait of Skagerrak sank five of the ships, totaling 26,000 tons, while another of 6,305 tons was sunk by the Luftwaffe, the German High Command announced today.

The ships had been tied up in a Swedish port and were attempting to break through to England when they were intercepted by the German naval force, the communique said.

In a raid on England, the Luftwaffe yesterday bombed port facilities and the dock at the mouth of the Humber River, on the northeastern coast, causing a large fire, the communique disclosed.

On the eastern front, the communique said that the German tactics were successfully continued and although the Soviets attempted counter-attacks, the Red Army was repulsed each time.

Meanwhile, in North Africa, German troops were disclosed to have thrown back British forces southeast of Mechili.

The British naval base of Alexandria was bombed last Monday by strong German Stuka bomber and fighter formations, while raids were also carried out on the harbor and supply depots of La Valetta, on the island of Malta, as well as airfields on the island, causing conflagrations in stores, shipyards and workshops.

U.S. Loses 116 Ships

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 8.—The sinking of 116 ships in the Atlantic since the United States had joined the war was admitted by Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox, during his press conference.

Of these ships, 59 had been sunk off the United States Atlantic coast, 23 in the waters off Canada, 30 in the Caribbean Sea and 4 in the South Atlantic.

Secretary Knox added that the Government was greatly occupied with studying the problem of merchant shipping but there existed certain difficulties especially with regard to finding trained crews for prolonged sailings. So far this problem could not be solved.

Replying to questions by reporters, Colonel Knox stated that the Government was contemplating taking the crews for such ships from the Navy's complements but it was still uncertain whether the problem could be remedied this way.

He told the correspondents that the number of United States patrol vessels would be increased by 200 in the near future and that the construction of airships was making satisfactory progress. The latter, he declared, would prove to be specially valuable for chasing submarines.

P.I. COMPULSORY SAVINGS

Order Affects All Earners With Salary of Over 200 Pesos

Domei

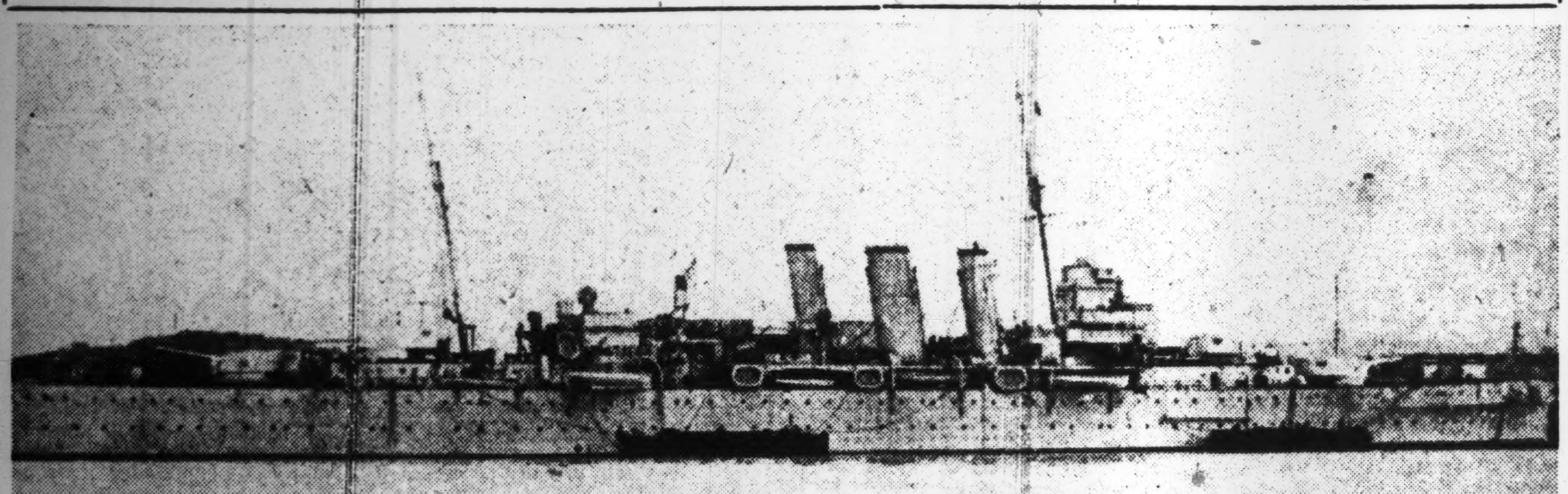
MANILA, April 9.—For the triple purpose of absorbing excess purchasing power, encouraging savings among the Filipinos and accelerating monetary transactions, Jorge Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, on April 5, issued a decree ordering compulsory savings by the employes of Government offices, banks and commercial establishments in the Philippines with a monthly salary exceeding 200 pesos.

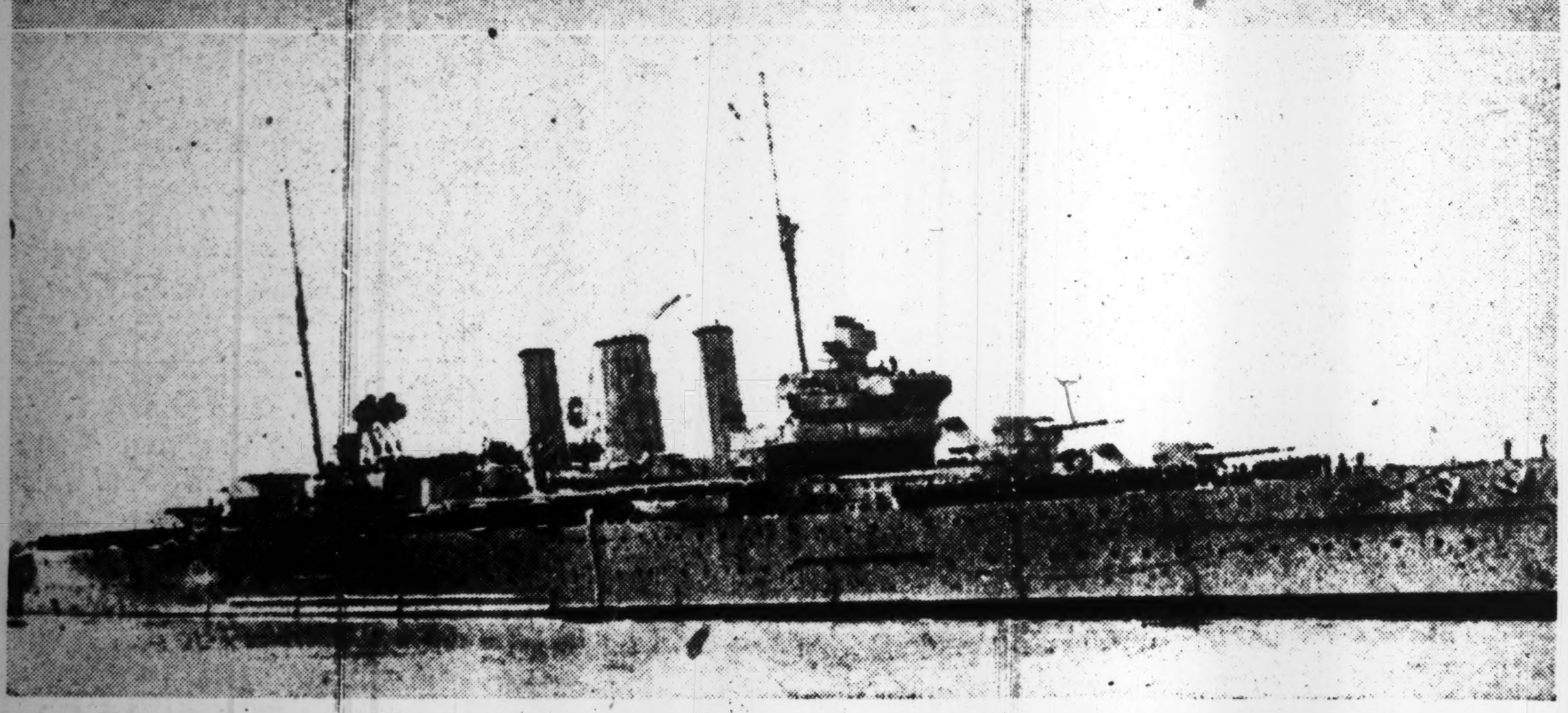
According to the provisions of the decree, compulsory savings ranges from 10 per cent to 40 per cent of the salaries exceeding 200 pesos monthly.

Premier Gives Tea Party

Premier General Hideki Tojo gave a tea party at his official residence from 3 p.m. Thursday in honor of the directors of local communications, monopoly, and finance bureaux and high customs officials who are visiting here for their respective annual conferences, reports Domei.

Latest Victims of Imperial Navy





Here are photos of the latest victims of the mighty Imperial Navy—two A-class British cruisers, sunk in the Indian Ocean. The top picture shows the 9,850-ton cruiser of the London type. This warship has a complement of 650 and armaments including 34 guns of various caliber. Her speed is 32.5 knots and she carries one seaplane. The other warship, of the 10,000-ton Cornwall type, carries a complement of 679 and armaments include 36 guns of various caliber. She carries three seaplanes and has a speed of 31.5 knots.

DIPLOMATIC BATTLE OVER SOVIETS SEEN

United States Ambassador to U.S.S.R. Admiral Standley Arrives in Kuibishev

ALLIES TO ASK MORE AID

Vernacular Paper Claims Sato Can Easily Outwit Enemy Envoys

With the arrival of Rear-Admiral William Standley, new United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, the stage has been set for a diplomatic battle over the Soviet Union among Japan, America and Britain, says a Kuibishev dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

The new American Ambassador to the Soviet Union arrived in Kuibishev on April 7, proceeds the report. Thus the new diplomatic representation of the three powers of Japan, America, and Britain, in the Soviet Union has been completed.

Naotake Sato, the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, arrived at his post the other day.

Shortly after him the new British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Archibald Kerr Clark Kerr, whose activity in Chungking is a matter of general knowledge, came to Kuibishev to assume his duties. The presence in Kuibishev of the new envoys of the three countries which are parties to the War of Greater East Asia is the subject of considerable speculation in Soviet diplomatic circles.

An informed observer has remarked that Kuibishev shortly will be the scene of as notable diplomatic activity as that which was witnessed in Moscow in the fall of 1939, just before the outbreak of the European conflict, when the envoys of the more important of the European countries were there, intent on sounding out the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the war.

The comment of this observer is not accurate, says the Nichi Nichi report.

The objective circumstances of the Soviet Union today are utterly different from those which surrounded that country prior to the outbreak of the European conflict.

In the first place, the Soviet Union has its hands full preparing to meet

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazi Submarine Crew Enjoys Bath and Dinner On High Seas as Guests of Cruiser Cormoran

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 6.—An unexpected meeting with a German submarine in the Atlantic was described by Dr. Fritz List, a war reporter, aboard the German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran which had sunk the Australian cruiser Sydney. The correspondent reported as follows:

"Some time ago we were lying side by side with another heavily armed German warship which had like ours caused much damage to British shipping. Suddenly a German submarine turned up.

"The sea was rough, but we nevertheless managed to get within hailing distance. The commander of the submarine asked us for some torpedoes, because he had completely run out of his supply, although he did not want to leave this ideal hunting ground. We were quite willing to comply with his request, but the rough sea for the time being prevented us from doing so. We, therefore, sailed on side by side waiting for better weather. However, we managed although with great difficulty to supply our comrades from the submarine with fresh rolls which were greatly appreciated.

"The next morning the sea was still too rough. We, therefore, invited the men to our ship and they accepted our invitation gladly. The men drew alongside in a big rubberboat. They immediately made use of our swimming bath and followed it up with the use of the showerbath and soap. Then we took them on an inspection of our auxiliary cruiser, and finally gave them a big dinner.

"Soon, however, the weather improved and we replenished their empty ammunition chamber with our torpedoes. In the meantime, our men succeeded in catching a huge shark but unfortunately our comrades from the submarine were unable to wait for the delicious shark soup."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHILE WANTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

BUENOS AIRES, April 9.—Speaking at a gathering, the Chilean foreign minister stated that his country intends to maintain friendly relations with all the nations on the basis of absolute respect of Chilean rights, says a message received from Santiago de Chile. Later on, the foreign minister made a speech in which he declared, "When the delegates of the South American republics gathered at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, they did not go there in order to declare war, but with the objective of maintaining peace."

MUSLIM LEAGUE TURNS DOWN CRIPPS' PROPOSAL

BANGKOK, April 9.—According to the latest report, the All-India Muslim League has advised Sir Stafford Cripps that it could not accept Britain's offer in its present form, reports information reaching here from New Delhi. Meanwhile, London reported that Great Britain has decided not to alter its latest offer.

It was disclosed in New Delhi on Tuesday that Britain had agreed to appoint Mohammed Ali Jinnah head of the All-India Muslim League as the defense minister with restricted powers. However, the British War Cabinet insists that it must retain the primary responsibility for the defense of India.

HASEGAWA OUTLINES COLONIAL MEASURES

Governor-General Urges Application of Experiences Gained In Taiwan to South

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASE

Industrialization to Be Carried Out From Standpoint of National Defense

Japan's 40 years of experience in the administration of Taiwan must be utilized fully for the development of the Southern Regions, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, stated in a press interview upon his arrival in the capital Thursday morning, reports Domei.

During his stay in Tokyo, Admiral Hasegawa is expected to consult with the central authorities concerning matters relative to the industrialization of Taiwan.

Concerning the conferment on him recently of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of distinguished services he rendered in the early stage of the China Affair as the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, Admiral Hasegawa stated, "If I rendered any meritorious service at all, it is simply attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor as well as to the loyal and patriotic spirit of my subordinate officers and men."

Commenting on conditions in Taiwan under the War of Greater East Asia, Admiral Hasegawa stated in substance as follows:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Taiwanese people's consciousness as subjects of the Japanese Empire has further been enhanced. They are eager to tide over the present situation with Japan Proper and Taiwan as one unit.

"Indicating their patriotic zeal and sincerity, more than 400,000 Taiwanese answered the call for 1,000 military volunteers required by the Japanese Government. Besides, several thousand Taiwanese are at present on the first line front in the south as military workers.

"Both for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the position of Taiwan has become increas-

(Continued on Page 2)

NO BURMESE GIVING SUPPORT TO CHIANG; ALL BACKING JAPAN

Chungking Reports About Co-operation by People Refuted By Saigon Observers

PLEDGE AID TO NIPPON

Inhabitants Voluntarily Acting As Guides and Fighting With Imperial Forces

Domei

SAIGON, April 9.—Neutral observers here, discounting a recent United Press dispatch from Chungking claiming that the Chungking forces in Burma are being facilitated in their war efforts by the cooperation of Burmese residents, declared that reports from Burma indicate that the Burmese, on the contrary, are extending every possible aid to the Japanese Forces.

The Burmese, who entertain a strong racial antipathy toward the Chungking forces, pledged all-out-cooperation with Japan wherever they came into contact with Japanese troops, these sources said.

Burmese people voluntarily acted as guides and furnished information to facilitate Japanese military operation, while volunteer corps were organized by Burmese youths to fight against the British side by side with the Japanese.

At one time several regiments of Burmese volunteers participated in the Japanese operations.

Burmese troops successfully attacked the rear of an Anglo-American-Chungking corps, cut an important enemy commissary-line and discovered secret Allied airfields, to name a few of their exploits, these observers pointed out.

There were many instances in which the Burmese people caught and delivered to the Japanese authorities British remnants, they disclosed.

Chiang Troops Deserting

Domei

SHIHMEN, HOPEH PROVINCE, April 9.—Reflecting a complete loss of fighting spirit on the part of the Chungking forces in Hopeh Province in the face of the continued mopping-up operations, the number of deserters and those surrendering to the Japanese is increasing, it was learned today.

During the past four months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the number of Chungking troops captured by Japanese reached 5,813 in Hopeh Province alone.

In the 522 battles fought in this area during March the Japanese encountered approximately 49,770 Chungking troops. The Chungking forces abandoned 2,088 bodies on the battlefields, while the number of Chinese prisoners captured totaled 1,449.

War prizes taken by Japanese in the month of March consisted of 10 light machine-guns, 26 trench mortars and 1,661 rifles, as well as a large quantity of other war materials, according to field dispatches.

U.S. OFFICIALS FOR LONDON

Harry Hopkins and General Marshall On Secret Mission

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, arrived at an undisclosed airdrome by bomber today from Washington, and immediately left for London, according to dispatches from the English capital.

While the British authorities are maintaining complete silence regarding the mission of the visit, it is reported that the two leaders of the Washington Government will confer with British officials on accelerating Lease-Lend transactions as well as American joint military operations.

Headed for Vatican

Domei

VATICAN CITY, April 8.—Ken Harada, the first Japanese Special Envoy to the Vatican, is scheduled to arrive in Vatican City from Vichy on April 16.

Pope to Broadcast

Domei

VATICAN CITY, April 8.—Pope Pius XII will deliver a radio speech directed to the entire world on April 14, stating his views on the current world disturbance, it was announced here today.

44 Vessels Also Smashed by Navy in Indian Ocean

60 PLANES DOWNED

In the recent operations in the Indian Ocean, two British A-class cruisers were sunk, 44 enemy ships aggregating some 260,000 tons were either sunk or badly damaged and sixty planes were shot down, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Thursday.

The communique says:—

"In the operations in the Indian Ocean conducted by Imperial Navy Units, regarding which an announcement was made the other day, the results scored are as follows, according to what had been ascertained up to April 7:—

"1. Warships sunk: One British A-class cruiser of the London type and another British A-class cruiser of the Cornwall type.

"2. Shipping: 21 ships aggregating about 140,000 tons were sunk and 23 other ships aggregating some 120,000 tons were badly wrecked.

"3. Planes: 60 planes were shot down.

"4. Installations on land: Three hangars, one building of repair works and several other important establishments were destroyed.

"In the above operations, our side lost five planes, but no damage was sustained by our warships."

ENEMY CRUISERS' CAPACITIES DESCRIBED

The British A-class cruiser of the London type displaces 9,850 tons and has a speed of 32.5 knots. Her complement is 650, and her armaments consists of eight 20.3-centimeter guns, eight 10.2-centimeter high-angle guns, four 4.7-centimeter guns, fourteen high-angle machine guns, and eight torpedo-discharge tubes. She has one catapult and carries one seaplane.

The British A-class cruiser of the Cornwall type (the same as the Kent type) is of 10,000 tons, with a speed of 31.5 knots. Her complement is 679 (710 in case she serves as flagship). She is equipped with eight 20.3-centimeter guns, eight 10.2-centimeter high-angle guns, twenty high-angle machine guns, one catapult and three seaplanes.

REMARKABLE RESULTS GAINED BY NAVY

The comprehensive results of war achieved by the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean as of April 7 as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday are really astounding. While the enemy losses were considerably heavy, Japanese losses were only one fighter plane and four bombers. Neither a single Japanese warship nor a vessel was damaged. The formidable strength of the peerless Imperial Navy still forms a source of wonder and admiration.

Of the 60 enemy planes which were shot down, there were 19 Spitfire planes, 27 Hurricanes, 10 Swordfish torpedo-planes, one Defiant fighter plane, two P.B.Y. flying-boats and one Albacore torpedo-plane. Swordfish torpedo-planes and Albacore torpedo-planes are machines the British Navy has never used against Japanese Forces before. It seems that the British attempted to crush the main force of the Japanese Navy with these machines only to have them shot down by the Japanese.

JAPANESE RAID MADRAS HARBOR

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Japanese Air Units yesterday raided the dockyard section of Madras, causing heavy damage to harbor facilities, according to a Reuters dispatch received here today. No Japanese planes bombed the city area however, the report said.

Delimitation Under Way

Domei

SAIGON, April 8.—Following the completion of actual work on a part of the Mekong River, Japanese members of the Thailand-French Indo-China Border Delimitation Commission left here today for Battambang and Pursat, in Cambodia, to carry on further work on the spot.

U.S. Freighters Attacked

Domei

VICHY, April 8.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized United States freighter was torpedoed by an Axis submarine several days ago off the Atlantic coast of the United States while a small American freighter was shelled, Havas reports here from Washington.

Egyptian Premier Arrested

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The Egyptian Government today announced that Ali Maher Pasha, former Egyptian Premier who had been in hiding for several months, has been arrested, a dispatch from Cairo revealed here.

Envoy Leaves for Keijo

Domei

HSINKING, April 9.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here for Tokyo by train this morning. The outgoing Ambassador is scheduled to stay overnight in Keijo.

Shigemitsu Reports to Tojo

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, at 2 p.m. on Thursday called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence to report his return from China and to confer with the Premier on various matters, according to Domei.

Explosions in S. Africa

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—The number of secret bomb explosions that took place in South Africa lately was further increased by another serious explosion. The exact locality, however, where this explosion took place was not given nor any further details.

INTERNEES AT TIMOR SUFFER BITTER DAYS

Imperial Troops Free Imprisoned Japanese From Dutch—Cruel Treatment Recounted

The terrible experiences suffered during his internment on Portuguese Timor Island where he had been imprisoned by the Dutch and the excitement and joy when he was rescued by the Imperial troops were related by a Japanese aviator, who arrived at Fukuoka at 5:40 p.m. on Wednesday via Taihoku from Portuguese Timor, reports Domei according to a telephone message from Fukuoka.

The aviator, Tatsuhiko Kawabata, is an employe of the Dai-Nippon Airways Company and went to Portuguese Timor last October and had since been working there to open an air-route between Palao and Timor.

Together with 21 other Japanese residents there, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Dutch Army on December 17, and until he was rescued by the Japanese Army on February 22, he underwent all sorts of sufferings at the hands of the brutal Dutch. He is scheduled to fly to Tokyo on Thursday.

Recounting his ordeals, Mr. Kawabata said; "I was at my residence toward noon on December 17, when the atmosphere around became suddenly noisy and disturbed. I noticed several warplanes of the combined Dutch and Australian Army roaring in the air and some transports and destroyers of the enemy navy cruising the sea.

Arrested by Dutch

"I made up my mind to meet the emergency bravely and immediately burned important documents. Toward evening, a lieutenant of the Dutch Army carrying a revolver, followed by about 15 native soldiers equipped with two machine guns and rifles, came to my residence.

Myself and 14 members of the crew of the Nan-ei Maru, who happened to be with me, were dragged out of the house, and our bodies examined. We were then escorted away bare-footed to the office of the Dai-Nippon Airways Company, which was about three kilometers from the house.

"On arrival at the office, I found five of my colleagues and two employes of the South Seas Development Company already arrested and brought there. The 22 of us were interned in two rooms, each the size of about six straw-mats. The rooms were pitch-dark and had concrete flooring, without any matting or windows. In addition to this, swarms of mosquitoes attacked us. We had a terribly hard time during our internment there.

"As time went on, many of us suffered from beri-beri and stomach-ache, and soon all of the internees were affected with malaria. I became almost crazy with mortification, thinking that we might die in that humiliating state.

"Ten days after we were imprisoned, we were transferred to the office of the South Seas Development Company. There, we negotiated with the warden and succeeded in getting five chairs and some mattresses. Our food was terrible. Boiled unpolished rice and buffalo meat were all we got, and that served in one drum. We had to eat them with our hands.

"A Dutch sergeant and some 10 native soldiers guarded the prison. Among them, there was a very kind and pro-Japanese soldier from Menado, who, secretly, gave us tobacco and fruit. I can never forget his kindness.

"Moreover, he gave us news of happenings in the outer world. Thanks to his thoughtfulness, we could learn about the swift drive of the Japanese Army and look forward to the day when we might be freed.

Japanese Planes Appear

"At the beginning of February, warplanes flew over Deli. We first thought them to be enemy planes but, looking out through the narrow window of the prison, we saw Rising Sun insignias on the wings of these planes. Greatly excited and happy, every one of the internees shouted Banzai at the top of his voice. All were choked with tears.

"At midnight on February 19, roars of gun fire reached the prison. At the sight of the confused and terrified native soldiers, we guessed the Imperial Forces had come there.

"The moment we learned of the arrival of our soldiers, all of us were filled with deep emotion and profound joy, some beginning to sing war songs and others shouting Banzai again.

"We shall never forget that moment at 9 a.m. on February 20 when we were freed from the prison."

SPANISH FOREIGN CHIEF OPENS CHURCH OFFICE

Chief of Religious Affairs to Head Bureau Created in 1856 by Concordat

Transocean

MADRID, March 15.—The Spanish Church Office was reopened on the strength of a decree issued by Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suner, yesterday.

This office was established in 1856 by the Concordat, and its duties are to suggest to the Holy See, in the name of the Spanish Government, candidates to fill vacant Spanish bishop seats.

After Spain was proclaimed a republic, the Church Office ceased to function. The Chief of the Department of Church Affairs in the Spanish Foreign Office is to head the reopened Church Office.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Election and Political Situation

MIYAKO—The number of candidates for the forthcoming general election has reached more than 1,000. Of this, 436 are recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, while the rest are those declaring free candidacy. This reflects the enthusiasm of the national concern on politics and testifies the intensity of national zeal. No matter whether there exists a difference of recommendation and non-recommendation, the ultimate objective is to get new, fresh and strong Diet members and as many as possible. New candidates are, four to six, old Diet members. This fact reminds us of the coming of an epochal change in the Diet influence. Naturally, results from recommendation and non-recommendation are not a matter of a serious nature to the Tojo Cabinet, because the Japanese nation is solely hoping for a new and strong reflection of popular will, desiring no evil effects on the political situation.

Show Concrete Plan

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Reorganization of medium-sized and small commerce and industry not only has important bearings upon the workings of wartime economy, but will have far-reaching effects on the public and popular mind. Happy to say, the Government is concentrating its available energy on an appropriate readjustment of medium-sized and small commerce and industry. In the face of the hard efforts and enthusiasm of the Government, some people directly interested in this problem understand fully the Government's intention. Others apparently lacked their positive cooperation with the Government, presumably due to difficulty in understanding the real theme of the policy. Now that the Government policy is firmly fixed, it remains to be seen with what measures and procedure this question will be solved by the Government. In this connection it is hoped that the Government will be more concrete in revealing its plan of readjustment.

Objective of General Election

ASAHI—Up to April 8, 1,027 candidates had registered for election to the House of Representatives in the April 30 general elections. The number is more than two times the number of seats. This already sets a new record. It represents an increase of 61 over the number of men who contested for seats in the Lower House in the 1928 general election, the first election to be held under the universal manhood suffrage system.

There is no doubt that the general election campaign which will shortly be in full swing will be as active as any in the past. The people who will ultimately bear the expenses incidental to the campaign seem to have a right to demand that the election be conducted in a manner which will contribute to the perfection of the nation's domestic structure.

General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, and General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, which has recommended more than 400 candidates in the coming election, have made it clear that the objective of the coming election is to meet the challenge of the situation to establish the rule aid political structure to permit the nation to conduct successfully the War of Greater East Asia which is likely to be a protracted affair. It is to be hoped that the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the political structure council will use care to preclude the injection in the election campaign of issues which have no direct bearing on the question of strengthening the nation's domestic structure.

63 Enemy Diplomats In Hongkong Island Scheduled to Return

Domei

HONGKONG, April 9.—A total of 63 diplomats of enemy nations in Hongkong, including Addison H. Southard, American Consul-General, will be sent back to their own countries in accordance with the agreement recently concluded for the exchange of diplomats between Japan and the United States and Britain, it has been decided upon by the Government-General of Hongkong as a result of examination. The diplomats who will be sent back include 49 Americans, two Dutch, five Belgians, three Norwegians, and four Canadians.

Hasegawa Outlines Colonial Measures

(Continued From Page 1)

ingly important. Its industrial structure must be revised and repleted in parallel with that in the Southern Regions.

"In the field of agriculture, rice production must further be increased. As to the cultivation of sugar cane, if it is possible to import sugar from the Philippines and Java, it seems unnecessary to increase its production in Taiwan at huge expense.

"It is, however, necessary to preserve the production of sugar from the viewpoint of defense. Moreover, since it is quite important as a source of liquid fuel, we will make no revision in our sugar policy there.

"The industrialization of Taiwan must by all means be carried out both from the viewpoint of national defense and for the industrial development of the Southern Regions. I intend to confer with the central authorities concerning this question during my stay here.

"As for the development policy of heavy industry in Taiwan, an understanding already has been reached with the central authorities and it will soon be included in Japan's material mobilization plan. We are planning to expand the shipbuilding industry there, while concrete plans already have been formulated for the chemical industry as well.

"At any rate, experience during the past 40 years in the administration of Taiwan is quite precious. Our experience and technique in Taiwan must be utilized fully for the development of the Southern Regions."

TURKO-REICH TIES STRONG

Close Relations Stressed by Envoy in Berlin

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 21.—The relations between Germany and Turkey were developing in an atmosphere of hearty friendship, declared Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, in a statement to the press on his arrival here.

He said he would stay only a few days in Turkey, and hoped to have an opportunity of renewing contact with various people.

He added that his journey had no connection with the visit to Berlin of Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

GERMANY CONQUERS BIG HEALTH PROBLEM

Cases of Typhus 70 Per Cent Lower Than in December Last Year

Transocean

BERLIN, March 27.—In an article under the heading "General Typhus Defeated," the leader of the Reich Public Health Department, Secretary of State Dr. Leonard Conti, in today's Voelkischer Beobachter dealt with the success in fighting epidemics during the eastern campaign.

Dr. Conti writes: "By no less than 70 per cent were the number of new cases in March this year lower than in December last year. Through the winter months the Reich had been free of typhus to such an extent that it would be absolute misnomer to speak of epidemics, in Reich territory.

"Naturally there were some cases brought in. The efficiency of defense was confirmed, however, by the fact that these unavoidable cases remained isolated or spread only among a small group. In 1941 there were within the Reich's old boundaries 165 cases among Germans and 121 among Jews. Practically all these cases were recorded toward the close of last year.

"Thirty-four cases were recorded in Danzig and Posen in western Prussia among Germans and 2,750 among Jews. In February, 1942, there were in the old Reich 53 new cases of typhus among Germans and 56 among Jews. In the newly incorporated districts the figures were 43 Germans and 338 Jews. During the recent weeks this number had been greatly reduced.

Few Cases in Berlin

"In Berlin, with millions of people crowded in a small area, there were recorded among the civilian population during the first half of February two cases and during the second half of February again two cases."

Dr. Conti then dealt with the preparations for fighting typhus which were begun already in the winter of 1939-40 and which concerned, above all, the medical supervision of Germans returning to the Reich from the east and later particularly with the supervision of foreign workers in Germany.

Due to these preparations epidemics could be kept away from the Reich and only comparatively few cases occurred. Concluding Dr. Conti declares: "There is practically no danger of typhus for the German people in the Greater German Reich. With the banishment of this danger from the east, Germany has again solved a European problem."

CHURCHILL'S REMARK CRITICIZED BY PRESS

Present Cabinet Owes Much to Labor Party, Declares London Daily Herald

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—The London Daily Herald sharply criticized a remark, made by British Premier Winston Churchill, in his capacity as leader of the Conservative Party at a recent Party meeting.

Premier Churchill, the paper stated, had used "unfortunate" words by declaring that the Conservatives were the rock on which victory would be erected. These remarks by the British Prime Minister, who owed so much to the cooperation of his Labor colleagues in the Government as well as to the loyalty of the Labor electorate in the country, could not be ignored by the Labor Party.

The Premier's assertion that the war could be won only by the Conservative Party gave room for the question, whether it was intended to formulate peace also on the traditional doctrines of the Conservative Party. This idea, the paper continued, would be disagreeable to a large number of Americans, who were flatly rejecting the traditional Conservative doctrines.

"As far as our great Russian ally was concerned," the journal stated, "one could certainly imagine the reaction from the Soviets to representing the Conservatives, as the 'basis of victory'. We firmly believe that Premier Churchill will consider it wise to soon make good his recent words by another well-considered statement."

Diplomatic Battle Over Soviets Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

the situation with which it will find itself confronted in this spring when it is expected there will be increased German military activity.

In the second, the progress of the War of Greater East Asia in which serious reverses have already been suffered by America and Britain cannot but affect diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and America and Britain on the other.

It is most natural that Admiral Standley and Sir Archibald should exert every influence to win increased Soviet support for America and Britain which have been following a policy of relying on the Soviet Union since the war situation in East Asia turned against them.

There is every reason to think that Ambassador Sato will succeed in outwitting these American and British envoys and in putting relations between Japan and the Soviet Union on a footing consonant with Japan's basic policy toward the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Sato, who presented his credentials to President Kalinin of the Supreme Council in Moscow on April 7, is expected to be back in Kuibyshev in a few days. Then Admiral Standley is expected to make a trip to Moscow to present his credentials.

CHINA SETS UP CONSULATE

Executive Yuan Approves Establishment in Berlin

Transocean

NANKING, March 26.—The establishment of a Chinese Consulate in Berlin for the purpose of bringing about still further Sino-German relations and tending to the interests of Chinese residents in the Reich's capital was approved of at Tuesday's session of the Executive Yuan, following a proposal made by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi.

Questions relating to the necessary expenditures for the establishment and maintenance of the new Consulate are at present being examined jointly by the Foreign and Finance Ministries.

Dearth of Cosmetics Hits U.S. Women; Police Guard Stores to Stem Mad Rush

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 8.—A revolution in the make-up of American women is about to take place as a result of the war. Instead of 30 different kinds and shades of powder for instance, only six or seven will be on sale shortly following a Government decree, according to the correspondent of the paper, Ya.

He states the entire production of cosmetics is to be cut down. American scent manufacturers alone had a turnover of over $400,000,000 annually consuming 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol and an equal amount of glycerine.

Of 75 varieties of vegetable oil needed by the cosmetic industry, only eight were produced in the United States while the rest had to be imported. Large quantities of zinc, tin and lead were needed for the packing of these products. From now on, the customers will have to bring their own vanity cases and bottles to have them refilled.

When silk became scarce, there was a run on the hosiery shops and women tried to buy up to 50 pairs of stockings. Then, after the occupation of Manila, rubber became short and there was a mad stampede to shops selling corsets, girdles, suspenders, etc. Some even made attempts to buy up stocks lasting for a whole generation.

After the occupation of Sumatra and Java, a shortage of scents set in.

In view of the milling crowds making a dash for the stores, the police had to guard the cosmetic shops and at closing time, these shops resembled a battlefield with broken umbrellas, lost shoes, torn handbags, twisted hats, and all other signs of a mad scramble.

HONGKONG GROWING INTO THRIVING CITY

All Kinds of Public Utilities Restored—English Signboards Disappear

Domei

HONGKONG, April 9.—With no traces of the recent hostilities noted in Hongkong the city now is thriving as one of the bases for work on construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Government-General of Hongkong Tuesday announced its removal tomorrow from its temporary headquarters at Kowloon to the building of the former Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation on Hongkong Island.

This white bank building, which formerly symbolized Britain's invasion of East Asia, will be turned into a center of political activities for the construction of a new Hongkong.

All kinds of public utilities now have been restored to normalcy here. Ships are plying on regular schedules between Canton and Hongkong and between Macao and this city. Railway service has also been resumed between Canton and Kowloon.

The drastic eradication of British influence from this former British colony is noticeable everywhere.

Every English sign-board has been removed, and the desire to learn the Japanese language is mounting among the population of this city. Japanese textbooks as well as books on things Japanese are said to be good sellers at any book store here.

Furthermore, all Chinese language newspapers, which formerly were extremely anti-Japanese, now are advocating peace with Japan.

This city's economic program also is well under way, with a provisions rationing system enforced on the basis of the present population of 900,000.

REICH CIRCLES PUZZLED BY BRAZIL'S ATTITUDE

Roosevelt Branded Instigator Of Present Campaign Against The Axis

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 6.—Regarding the relations between Germany and Brazil, competent German quarters state that in fact "some new developments" have taken place, namely encroachments on German property and German nationals in Brazil.

The instigator of this anti-German campaign is Roosevelt, it is stated by these quarters, while on the other hand of course, the Brazilian Government cannot be absolved of responsibility in having a hand in the events which took place recently. It is added that this attitude of Brazil is all the more incomprehensible since Brazil had more economic ties with Germany than any other country. The export of Brazil cotton, for instance, during 1939 amounted in value to 68,000,000 marks while coffee exports amounted to 58,000,000 marks.

RUMANIAN CITY FLOODED; DANUBE RIVER OVERFLOWS

Extent of Damages Not Yet Ascertained by Officials in Bucharest

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 18.—The Rumanian port of Giurgiu, which is situated 70 kilometers to the south of the Rumanian capital, is almost completely inundated as a result of sudden breaking of ice barriers on the Danube.

As the flood waters are continually rising, evacuation of the town began yesterday. The damage caused by the floods cannot yet be ascertained.

So far the Rumanian side of the Danube had not been visited by floods while the Bulgarian side, particularly the town of Vidin, suffered severely.

NEW FRENCH PRESS ORGAN

Committee for Professional Newspapermen Formed in Vichy

Transocean

VICHY, March 19.—Newspaper publishers of Paris and provincial towns held a conference here yesterday. A "Committee for Professional Newspapermen" was formed on this occasion.

A banquet was held in the evening, at which Vice-Premier Admiral Francois Darlan addressed the gathering.

Premier Marshal Philippe Petain received a delegation of newspaper publishers, headed by Francois Poncet.

Papen Back in Ankara

D.N.B.

SOFIA, April 6.—German Ambassador Colonel Franz von Papen to Ankara, who had left Berlin by air, arrived at Istanbul on Friday evening and continued his journey to Ankara. On his arrival at Istanbul, he told newspaper correspondents, "The German-Turkish relations are excellent and will remain so forever. I am returning from Germany greatly satisfied."

Glory Of Motherhood Seen At Rites For Navy Heroes

By MISS NOBUKO YOSHIYA
"Translated From the Nichi Nichi"

The site of the funeral service was simple, yet solemn.

The band was playing. Behind the Shinto priests the comrades of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla walked silently, pulling the white rope of the covered gun carriage, upon which were placed the nine caskets of the dead heroes.

The nine bodies, which should have been in there, are now under the waves of Pearl Harbor and have left only their memories behind them. That is why these caskets seemed all the more saintly, all the more noble, and all the more sad.

The black curtain in front of the altar was drawn back. There they were; the portraits of the nine youthful heroes in uniforms. Portraits which we had seen again and again with renewed tears ever since the heroes' names were announced.

The altar was simple with only the green Sakaki twigs and the unpainted wooden stands, upon which were placed the offerings. The floral tributes sent by the Axis Nations were all that added color to its solemn simplicity.

The site of the service, the ceremony, and everything about it was simple and pure like the unpainted wooden stands in front of the altar. There was nothing artificial, nothing exaggerated.

Had this been in America or England, the ceremony would have been held amidst mountains of bright flowers and among people who would not control their expressions. Pathetic music would have been heard, and the whole ceremony would have been a series of dramatic scenes.

However, our nation is different. That is why these heroes were born in this country.

The foreign attaches sitting in front of us must have been surprised at the simplicity of this service which was being held for such great heroes. However, they were soon to know the beauty that could be revealed by this service.

The ceremony proceeded. With the call for the chief mourners, nine persons stood up from the section reserved for members of the bereaved families and walked silently to the altar. Who should be and was at the head of these honored mourners of the nine War Heroes? It was none other than the mother of the late Commander Iwasa.

Clad in a black ceremonial kimono with a black obi, this mother of a great hero walked to the altar of the nine, the glory of motherhood emanating fully from her tiny person.

Ah! the beauty of that scene! Neither words nor pictures can ever express it.

Strong emotion gripped the whole audience. The foreign attaches who could not understand the difficult funeral addresses, understood, I am sure, this beauty of motherhood which is the same among all races of the world.

She went to the altar, and offering saintly Sakaki twigs, she reverently paid homage to her son and his eight comrades. In her I saw a beauty unsurpassed in this world.

I was glad of the unexpected honor of being able to sit through the ceremony as a writer, but more at having been able to see that beautiful and stirring scene.

I will not forget, ever, this 8th day of April of the 17th year of Showa, at which time I witnessed the glory of motherhood.

This simple ceremony was thus glorified and shone more brilliantly than the most magnificent of ceremonies. And here, we were able to see the spirit of real Japan.

BRITISH CLAMP DOWN ON OUTGOING CABLES

Dominion and Foreign Newsmen Subjected to More Strict Censorship

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—Apparently at the request of certain Dominion Governments, reports of Dominion and foreign press correspondents in Britain will be subjected to stricter censorship in future, according to messages received here.

The action, says the London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet, is due to complaints against representatives of Dominion newspapers rather than against correspondents of neutral papers.

In this connection, the correspondent cites two reports which appeared in papers in the Dominions and which, in the opinion of official quarters, are liable to disturb the relations between the Dominions and the home country.

One of these reports asserted that only Dominion troops are to be found on British battlefields, and compelled the British Government to publish a statement that 70 per cent of killed and wounded soldiers hailed from Britain.

The other report, which was circulated in Australia, maintained that it was a typical feature of British life that officers of high rank should get drunk in luxurious restaurants and then divulge military secrets to foreign agents.

It is hoped, by means of more stringent censorship, to suppress reports of this kind in future, the correspondent adds. The new restrictions are also directed against indiscretions regarding uncompleted diplomatic negotiations.

Turk Envoy in Berlin

D.N.B.

ANKARA, April 7.—The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Hueskev Gerede, left Ankara again on Tuesday for Berlin in order to resume his official duties.

U.S. Government Sets New Maximum Prices For All Wool Stock

Transocean

LISBON, March 29.—New maximum prices for wool, which are considerably higher than previously, have been fixed by the United States Price Controller, Leon Henderson, according to reports from New York. Owing to the war situation, the United States now depends chiefly upon Argentina and other South American countries for her wool supply, therefore the measure is seen as an inducement to these countries to increase their shipments of wool to the United States.

BRITISH ADMIRAL LAMENTS

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—"Once we could choose between butter and guns, but we chose butter." Admiral William James, commander of the Portsmouth naval base, declared yesterday, commenting on British losses in the naval battle off Surabaya, a London report said last night.

"If Britain has another chance of choosing between butter and guns, she must make a different decision," Admiral James asserted.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS SCORE BIG SUCCESS

18 Enemy Warships, 200,000 Tons of Merchantmen Sunk In February, March

Extensive operations in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic by the Italian naval and air forces during the months of February and March have resulted in the sinking of four Allied cruisers, three destroyers, 11 submarines and over 200,000 tons of merchant shipping.

The communique issued on April 4 by the naval attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo added that heavy damages were inflicted upon 13 enemy cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine and 13 merchant vessels. Of the merchant shipping destroyed, 110,000 tons were sunk off the coast of the United States, while a number of the damaged ships were also attacked in the coastal waters of the American continent.

With such outstanding results during these two months, the Italian armed forces have accounted for the destruction of 22 enemy cruisers, 31 destroyers, 59 submarines and almost 1,000,000 tons of shipping, including 24 tankers, since the outbreak of the war on October 6, 1940, while having inflicted damages upon 12 battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 81 cruisers, 30 destroyers, one submarine and 65 merchant ships.

BEER SALE RESTRICTED

Australian Bars to Close Henceforth At 6 p.m.

Transocean

LISBON, March 26.—The sale of beer and alcoholic beverages has been restricted in the afternoon and is altogether prohibited in the evening in Australia, according to reports received here from the Melbourne correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Shops selling alcoholic beverages have to close at 2 p.m., while bars and restaurants may not cater drinks to customers after 6 p.m.

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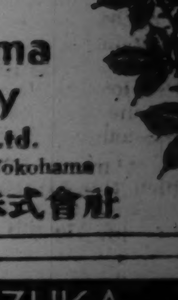

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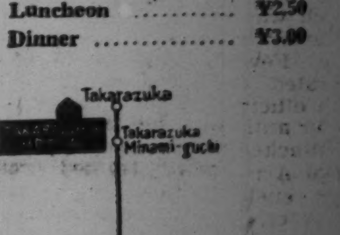

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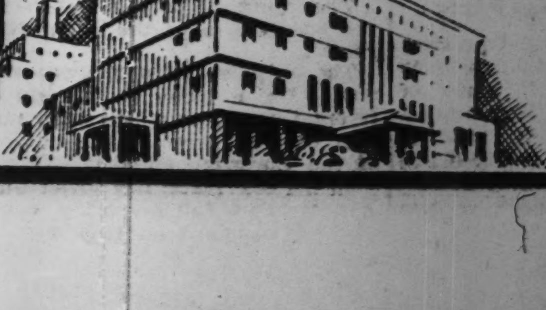

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AIRMEN PAVED WAY FOR VICTORY IN JAVA

Brilliant Role Played by Army Fliers Is Described By General Oba

The part played by the Army Air Corps in the reduction of Java is discussed in a report from Bandoeng which has been made available to the press.

The writer of the report is Major-General Yahei Oba, retired, a prominent military commentator.

His report is based on the conclusions he reached during an inspection tour of the scenes of fighting in the Java campaign and was made for the Press Section of the War Ministry. It follows:

"Java, located in the heart of the East Indies, and a political and strategic center for the Dutch colony, surrendered within 10 days from the time operations were started against it.

"There had been much talk of the impregnability of Bandoeng. Yet this enemy stronghold, located in a round valley, difficult of access, fell as though it were an undefended position.

"I inspected the defense of Bandoeng, took stock of the arms and other equipment which had been left by the enemy, noted the number of prisoners taken in the campaign, and I wondered why it was that the well-armed defenders of the fortress, so well protected by natural obstacles, surrendered without putting up resistance worth mentioning.

"The mountains around Bandoeng are as steep as those which surround Koshu. I inspected these high positions and found that they were so strong that I felt that had the enemy fallen back upon them the advance of the Imperial Forces might have been checked to some extent.

Three Reasons For Defeat

"There are three reasons for the fact that Bandoeng fell with little resistance. In the first place, the Imperial Army Air Corps had the command of the air over the whole of Java Island. In the second, troops landed at several points on the island simultaneously had smashed enemy defenses. In the third, the ground forces, assisted by strong units of the Army Air Corps which attacked enemy positions from low altitudes, nipped in the bud the enemy's plan to make a final counter-attack.

"Let me recount the manner in which the Army Air Corps assisted in the reduction of Java.

"Following the campaign against Java, a unit of the Imperial Army effected a landing on the coast of west Java and occupied an airfield. Promptly this field was converted into a base for the Army Air Corps.

"It was from this base that strong squadrons of bombers and fighters attacked Batavia, Bandoeng, and a number of other places, among which the enemy had scattered his air force according to a plan under which in event of the Imperial Army Air Corps moving to advance its base it was to be the target of a simultaneous attack by planes from these scattered bases. Severe air battles ensued in which the Japanese dealt a crippling blow to the enemy air force. Such a daring aerial campaign is difficult to match in the world's history of aerial warfare. In this fighting the Japanese were operating from a base which was within 15 minutes flight distance from the nearest enemy base. Few opposing air forces have operated from bases so near to each other.

"As anticipated, the enemy counter-attacked. The day after the Imperial Army Air Corps advanced its base, enemy planes in two squadrons came from the direction of Bandoeng. They attacked our air field from the south and west. Some of them succeeded in reaching the field.

Enemy Soon Crushed

"At this juncture, bombers and fighters of the Imperial Army Air Corps were up to meet the invaders. The Japanese pilots had participated in the Malay campaign. They made short work of destroying the invaders.

"I visited the scene of this aerial battle on March 11. I found the debris of numerous tanks and automobiles on the road, bearing marks showing that they had been destroyed by Japanese planes. Admittedly, it is extremely difficult to score a direct hit on such a small target as an automobile in an air raid. Remarkable indeed is the skill of the Army airmen who destroyed tanks and automobiles in this air battle.

"The Imperial Army Air Corps had since March 3 visited enemy air bases on Java almost daily, in an attempt to annihilate the enemy air force. The enemy avoided a decisive battle. He scattered his air force, and followed the strategy of attacking the Japanese when he thought they were off their guard.

"The strategy of the Japanese, on the other hand, was to attack enemy air bases, choosing rough weather. This strategy was extremely successful. Thus the Japanese were able to destroy the enemy air force in three days.

"The Imperial Army Air Corps played an important role in the reduction of Bandoeng. Seeing that the defenders of this enemy stronghold intended to check the advance of the Japanese ground forces, the Imperial Army Air Corps attacked the enemy ground forces on the one hand, and [illegible]

establishments in the city of Bandoeng for the first time. The objective of this attack was to take the fight out of the enemy. The plan was successful. The raids so affected the morale of the enemy that before the day was out, the defenders of Bandoeng surrendered.

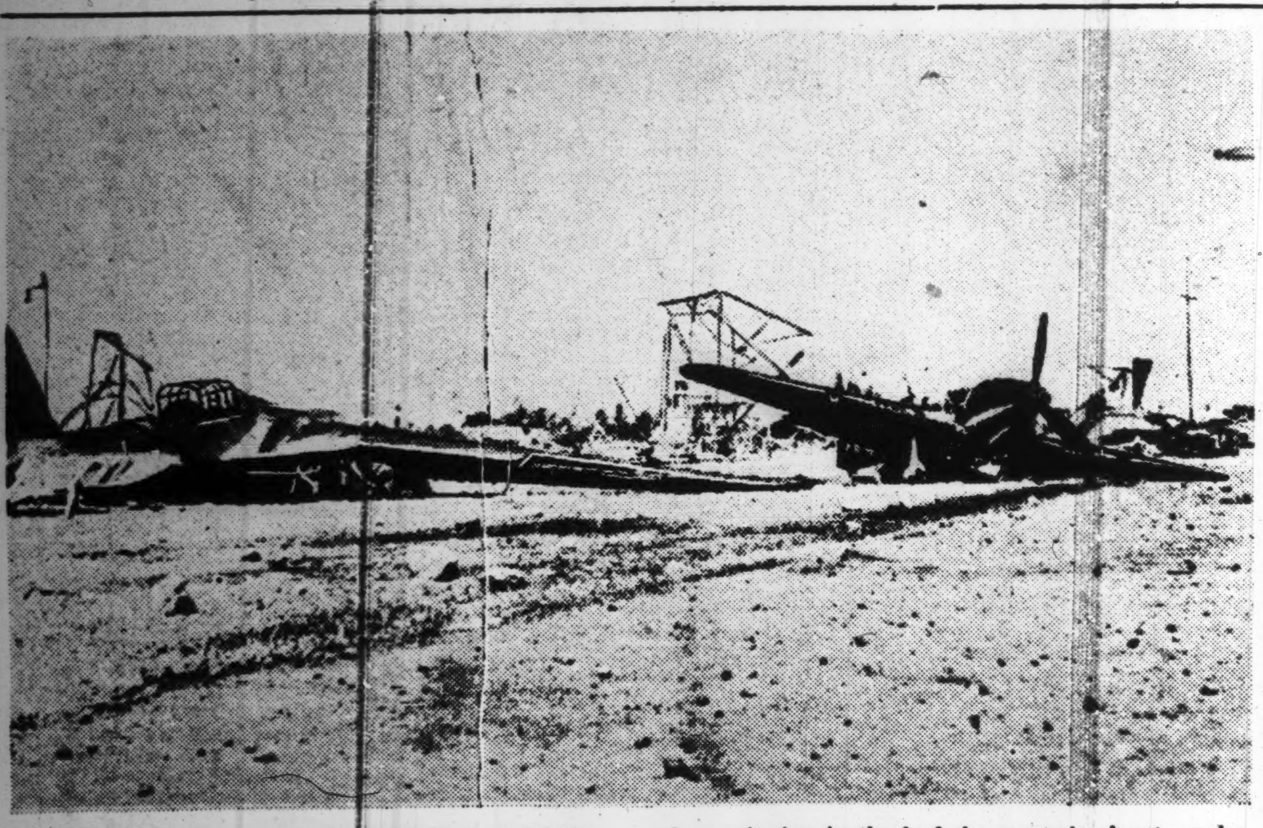
Start Intensive Training

"The officers and men who participated in the Java campaign have now started intensive training for duties which they will be called upon to perform in the future.

"The reduction of the East Indies has placed the Imperial Forces in a position in which they can defend successfully the islands in the southwestern Pacific which have been included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"America and Britain are reported to be planning offensive operations against Japan. Whether the anticipated attack will be from the south or the north is not known. It is possible that the large squadron of planes which President Roosevelt is reported to be building up, assisted by sea forces, will visit Japan from the south. Our hope here lies in our Navy and Air Corps. The history of the War of Greater East Asia teaches us that the Navy can make a full display of its power when it is assisted by the Air Corps. The value of the Air Corps as a factor decisive of the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia has considerably been enhanced since the surrender of the East Indies. The era of a big air force is near at hand."

Smashed by Japanese Air Raids



This photo of the wrecked Kalidjati airfield in Java describes far more vividly than any words the accuracy with which the Imperial Army fliers dropped their bombs during the recent campaign which culminated in the Netherlands East Indies' unconditional surrender. The Army Air Corps played a brilliant role in this campaign and apart from nipping in the bud the enemy's plan to make a final counter-attack, paved the way for the Japanese victory. In an article on this page, Major-General Oba paints a graphic picture of the activity of the Air Corps in Java. (Photo by courtesy of the War Ministry).

PIANISTIC PIPE ACCORDION TO BE PLAYED AT CONCERT

Kazuo Shibusawa Who Studied Under Italian Master Frosini To Make Debut

The pianistic pipe accordion, an instrument representing the highest technical perfection achieved in the seven centuries of development of the harmonica-accordion family of musical instruments, will be introduced to Japanese audiences at a special concert to be given at the Imperial Theater, 2 p.m., Saturday, April 11, by Kazuo Shibusawa. Assisting in the performances are the Toho Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim; Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano; and Miss Chizuko Sanada, alto.

Unique features of the pianistic pipe accordion are its wide range of sound colors, its broad tone scale, and its dynamic variability. This one instrument, a marvel of modern musical instrument building, which costs about as much as an expensive concert grand piano, combines the features of some 17 different musical instruments whose characteristic tone colors can be brought out by manipulating the set of four switches above the piano key board on the right hand. From the full register of pipe organ to the melancholic sound of an English horn, from the rich and luscious tone of the cello to the highest notes obtainable only from a precious Italian master violin, an inexhaustible variety of tone characters can be achieved.

Kazuo Shibusawa, who is the only player of the pianistic pipe accordion in Japan, has thoroughly studied the technique of this instrument in America, where he was instructed by the foremost masters in the field, such as Pietro Frosini, an Italian expert, and several others. Going to America in 1938 after having graduated from the Musashino Music School as a cellist and musical composer, Mr. Shibusawa specialized in the study of the accordion, working his way up to the rank of a C.B.S. radio artist and a certified teacher and member of the American Accordion Association.

Okamoto Returns from China

Lieutenant-General Yasuyuki Okamoto, who held an important post in the border defense of Manchoukuo during the past 20 months, arrived in Shimonoseki Thursday morning and entrained for Tokyo at 9:25 a.m., reports Domei.

Kobe Notes

A number of local distinguished people paid their last tribute to the memory of four of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla when the caskets containing the relics of the dead heroes passed through Kobe station on Thursday morning on their way to their respective native towns where they will be enshrined. The four war gods were Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama, Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno, Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Ueda, and Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 8: Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. K. S. Chin, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. T. Ohmori, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. K. Suruda, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yano, Mr. and Mrs. I. Yatsushiro.

Britain's Old Tactics Found to be Failure

(Continued from Page 6)

demanding dominion status immediately, saying: "Hold your horse for a while and join us in the fight against Japan, and we will give you some of the freedoms which we have kept for you."

Now let us take a glance at Britain's recent records in India. On January 10, 1940, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, declared that it was Britain's desire to secure dominion status for India as soon as possible.

In August of the same year, he reiterated that the attainment of dominion status was India's goal. In other words, less than two years ago Lord Linlithgow promised India what Sir Stafford is promising Indian leaders. These two promises are entirely identical.

How about the record of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who dispatched Sir Stafford to India. Back in 1921 when he was Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, Mr. Churchill made an extremely liberal and democratic speech in which he said: "We look forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government would have assumed fully and completely their dominion status."

Recants His Statements

But 10 years later, the same bulldog-faced Mr. Churchill publicly admitted he merely made "what politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech on a festive occasion." Then he went on and emphatically declared: "No member of the Cabinet meant, contemplated, or wished to suggest the establishment of a Dominion Constitution for India in any period, which human beings ought to take into account."

In other words, Mr. Churchill believes that India is not entitled to the status of a dominion. This is fully confirmed by his attitude toward the Government of India Act of 1935, which did little more than to establish an autocratic rule of the Viceroy in India. But Mr. Churchill bluntly opposed that act as "too far-reaching."

If the India Act of 1935 was too far-reaching, how are the Cripps' proposals? of course they should be more than "too far-reaching" to Mr. Churchill. This fact gives Indian leaders sufficient reason to suspect Mr. Churchill's sincerity in making the present proposals to India.

Mr. Churchill's real attitude toward India was graphically revealed when he publicly declared: "Sooner or later, you will have to crush Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Congress and all they stand for." Yes, Mr. Churchill still is intending to crush Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Congress and all they stand for when the proper time comes.

As a politician, Mr. Churchill is accustomed to making agreeable speeches whenever occasion demands. Hence, he is offering drastic concessions to Indian leaders through Sir Stafford. But the catch is that Mr. Churchill must have the flesh and blood of the Indian people to fight off Japanese Forces in East Asia, in return for the mere compromising promise which Sir Stafford has brought. Otherwise, he would say: "To hell with India and the Indians."

That is why Indian leaders are demanding "Give our country back to us." This time Mr. Churchill can't fool Indian leaders in spite of himself.—(T. H.)

WOMEN TO BE TRAINED IN ANTI-AIR RAID WORK

Plans to Hold Large Meetings In All Important Cities Of Nation

For the purpose of strengthening fire and air raid control, meetings will be held under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Youths' Association, to train leaders for the Young Women's Association.

The Youths' Association has taken up this plan to cope with the present situation under which women are gradually bearing heavier responsibilities in the defense of the nation.

According to plans outlined, meetings, each of which are to have 70 members, will be held in the important cities of 47 prefectures in all parts of Japan, at which time instructions and training for fire and air raid control, first aid and cooperative cooking will be given.

Soon, women in association uniforms and wearing air raid hoods will be seen practising earnestly to become pillars of national defense. Since this is the first attempt of this kind to be made by the nation, it is looked upon from all parts of Japan with great expectation.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

come accustomed, and devoted all his time, for the next 20 years, to the cause of his countrymen in Africa. He organized and guided them, taught them peaceful resistance, and built for their refuge a rural retreat where any Hindu might come and live if, like Gandhi, he would take the vows of poverty and non-violence. He presented the case of his people in London, and secured large concessions. He presented their case in India, and roused the mother country to indignation.

Characteristic Example

When he returned to Africa an enraged mob of white men attacked him at the pier, and he was saved only because an Englishwoman bravely interposed her own body between him and the blows. It was a characteristic example of the English spirit of fair play in a surrounding of British stupidity: the crowd had long before announced its intentions, and an honorable government could easily have dispersed it.

Gandhi himself was not over-consistent in those days. When England fought the Boers he favored England, organized a Red Cross unit of a thousand Hindus, and led them so intrepidly under fire that he was cited for bravery and awarded a medal of honor. He had hoped that a grateful England would repay this loyalty of his race; instead, the concessions promised to him in London were ignored, and when he protested he was sent to jail. The authorities were soon compelled to release him, for the Hindus, freed from his leadership, had reverted to violence.

The Government suggested to him that if he would obey the registration law it would remove many of the disabilities affecting the Hindus. He agreed, but on the way to register he was set upon by some Mohammedans among his followers, who, inspired with the thought that he was betraying them, beat him nearly to death. He had himself carried to the place of registry, registered, and fell unconscious. The British arrested the chief assailant, but Gandhi refused to make a complaint against him. "The man will yet be my friend," he said.

His people now followed him in his compromise, and the Government rewarded them with a promise to repeal the poll tax. When the promise was not kept, Gandhi led a vast procession of Hindus in protest. He was again arrested, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. Finally in 1913 the Government yielded, repealed the poll tax, and restored the validity of Hindu marriage. A year later Gandhi returned to India.

EXPERT DISCUSSES AVIATION IN JAPAN

Fighting Force's Brilliant Victories Due to Willingness to Die

There are no offensive tactics in which the Japanese excel more than those which consist of surprising the enemy by dare-devil flying and inflicting deadly results by "human-bullet" attacks, such as have been amply demonstrated in the current hostilities. This excellence, however, could not have been attained, or the importance attached to military flying would fall short, without the indispensable activity of civil aviation. These two fields of aeronautics are so closely connected with each other that one cannot function without the help of the other; they are like the two wheels of a bicycle, writes Yoshihide Yamada, Director-General of the Aviation Board in the Communications Ministry, in an article appearing in the most recent issue of the Koku Zidai (The Aerial Age), a leading monthly on aeronautics. The gist of his article runs substantially as follows:

Plays Vital Role

"The important role our military aviation has played since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia—as shown in the engagements at Hawaii, Malaya, Guam, Wake, Hongkong, the Philippines, Burma, Dutch East Indies, and now in attacks against Australia—needs no further stressing than to note that, as a result, it is reflected in the naval reconstruction programs of both Britain and the United States. In that they are seriously debating between the question of whether to reinforce their war vessels or fighting planes—upon which field of building they should place more reliance to properly meet with their future naval operations.

"And it is as vital a question with us now as it was in the past—to figure on how to beat our enemies at their own game. Where we could defeat their purposes in the past, we do not see why we cannot do it again in the future. We do not see why we cannot bring our aeronautic ability and equipment to their full strength, probably more developed and strengthened than ever before. But the attaining of such perfection is only possible by having our national aviation brought up to the highest level of efficiency. By that I mean the efficiency of both the military and the civil aviations is coeval and cooperative in nature. The two fields are like the two wheels of a bicycle, one cannot function without the help of the other.

"Whenever we think of the great showing made by our Air Corps in this war, we are naturally obliged to take our hats off to our plane manufacturing industry for what it has contributed to that end. The men connected with it have done a wonderful thing; they have produced planes of superior types, with fine engines and other essential parts to make them up. Our experts and technicians have gone through great pains to perfect them, contending always with none too abundant materials. Virtually they have put their very souls into their work. They are expected to continue their good work and they will, being equal to any and all kinds of demands as they arise.

Long Way to Go

"Though commendable is the progress our industry has so far made, yet when we compare it with what has been going on in other countries in this respect, we are far from being permitted to hold any too optimistic view. For instance, observe what is being done in the leading combatant nations in way of their monthly plane output: Britain produces 1,800, America 1,500, Germany 2,500 and Soviet Russia 2,000. As to the kinds of type, there are German 'Messerschmidt' the American 'Boeing,' and the British 'Spitfire,' all of which are of superfine models and command our deepest attention.

"The figures referred to above represent what was canvassed last July; hence it is not hard to imagine as to what speed those countries have been producing planes since that time; this they naturally had to do, for the international situation has undergone a great change, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Therefore, regardless of what great strides are being made in enemy plane production, we must see to it that we do not lag behind but must possibly go a notch higher. And we are satisfied that we can do this by putting forth the best efforts of all concerned in Government circles and among the people.

"Next comes the question of aerial transportation. In this respect there is no question but that a close connection exists between military and civil aviation, and that the latter has been a great help since the outbreak of the current hostilities. It has been the mission of civil flying to engage, though not in actual combat in many a perilous task to help out military operations. Over the battlefields where the military fliers were not familiar with geographic and climatic conditions, they helped out in conveyance, made connections and even dropped foods and ammunition to the ground forces. These units belonged to the Great Nippon Aviation Co., Manchoukuo Aviation Co., China Aviation Co., some of the airmen volunteers from our leading newspapers such as the Asahi, Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Yomiuri.

"When we consider the flying personnel, we are even more clearly brought home to the fact that there is a very close connection between the two institutions, and to the truth that the training of civil fliers is just as important as that of the fighting corps. The fact that this war will be decided largely by the superiority of air strength will envisage the need of meeting the contingency that the bigger the scale in air fighting the greater will be the sacrifice of fliers. Yet in meeting this, it cannot be expected that the men's training can be accomplished in a day. Time is required to turn out good fliers, inasmuch as civil airmen are expected to serve as reserves for the military corps.

To Help Fighting Forces

"In other words, it is to free military aviation of all anxiety as regard the replenishment of men and material, even to prepare civil fliers to join the fighting forces at short notice. The question of such second line help has been looked into since early days by different countries. In this respect Germany has always had her toe placed on the mark, although outwardly she was banned by the Versailles Treaty, even denied to own a single fighting plane. She had been kept in that status until March, 1935, when she declared her military reconstruction policy; this meaning that she wanted to go into military matters on her own hook. But in the meantime, she always claimed, 'the future of Germany is in the air' or 'the future of the German aviation is with the German youth.'

"With regard to this Germany has always been fully awake; she has never laid down on her job, like some other countries. Behind the name of model flying, gliding, and flying practice, she trained real fliers, and so many of them indeed that when she announced her new policy, she had enough fliers to form a regular aviation corps. What Fuehrer Hitler said in a declaration at that time is significant: 'A German flying corps, which is the pride of the German traditions and of the glorious history of the World War is re-born.' All of this shows that the building of a flying corps is not done in a day; to do that would be like digging a well in order to put out a house on fire.

"The training of our fliers at present is diligently carried out under two methods: one under direct national supervision and the other under civil instruction. Coming under the control of the Aviation Bureau, there are six training centers in Japan, which will be reinforced with six more after the new fiscal year. More are expected to be added to this number in the future.

"Civil instruction is carried on mainly by the Greater Nippon Aviation Society, in addition to what is being done at the universities and colleges, where students are giving training in the rudiments of flying. Besides this, the Education Ministry undertakes to teach middle school students gliding and, further, instructs youths throughout the country in gliding and model flying. The idea is to instill in them aeronautic ideas while young and thus to give the whole nation a thorough knowledge of aviation.

"The graduates from universities and colleges coming under the control of either the Aviation Bureau or the Greater Nippon Aviation Society, are given further training before they are turned into flying officers or petty-officers in either the Army or Navy. And there are not a few of these graduates who have already distinguished themselves in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

Many Want Instruction

"Apropos of this civil training given with the idea of promoting the graduates to higher ranks in military flying, there were something like 15,000 applicants answering the advertisement put out by the Aviation Bureau the other day for the next year's enrollment in its training centers. This shows how much the public is interested in aviation in general, and particularly how enthusiastic the people are to help out the cause of the current war.

"In conclusion, let me touch briefly upon the spiritual or the psychological side of flying in war. No one will gainsay that a modern war is a war of science executed on a large scale and at the same time a great spiritual fight. And in connection with the Hawaiian engagement of December 8, a report has it that our naval fliers, before they started on their momentous mission, vowed their determination not to come back alive. Paying their respects to the Imperial Palace from a distant they exchanged cups of water with their comrades on board the aircraft tender, and then took off. Meanwhile, the officers and men of the American Navy and garrison had not sobered up from the effect of a heavy night ashore. Such a difference in mental attitude and behavior readily reflects the men's training and a nation's destiny rests in the balance.

"We have no doubt but that both Britain and the United States have confidence in their war vessels and fighting planes as not being inferior to ours, if not superior in numerical strength, in the light of their long traditions of naval maneuvers and flying, and favored by the abundance of their natural resources. But when it comes to men with their so-called flying spirit and fighting stamina, there is so much difference when compared with our valiant fliers, as amply attested to in those fateful events so far developed in the current conflict.

"Where the Anglo-Americans prided themselves in having the greatest air strength in the world, and having intimidated others, with their Boeings, Spitfires and Hurricanes, there must be something drastically wrong when they go down like so many toy planes whenever they are engaged by our fliers. It is not our planes, nor our technical skill, but our spirit that carries the day; it is the great spirit of Yamato, the tradition of our fighting forces, which will not rest until it gets the enemy even at the cost of life.

"No matter how fine the planes our enemies may be able to put out, so long as their airmen are wanting in that cardinal spirit—the spirit of being prepared to die for the country—whatever they may do in training amounts to nothing but a show, and is useless when it comes to an actual combat. But in contrast to this, with us, it is a sort of geometrical growth in our flying strength that the finer equipment we get all the more multiplied will be our fighting ability by virtue of our patriotism and training.

"With us, the source of our death-defying courage is traced to the glory of our Imperial Throne with a tradition of 3,000 years, and with the profound respect of the 100,000,000 people of the nation who act as one body, the like of which is observable nowhere else in the world."

INDIAN WAR EFFORTS COVETED BY BRITAIN

Negotiations at New Delhi Offer Only Bait for Cooperation, Warns Miyako

Immediate participation of India in the war is the exclusive aim and purpose of Great Britain in the current Anglo-Indian negotiations, declared the Miyako in its political affairs commentary yesterday morning.

The British offer of autonomy or independence to India is "just a bait to purchase her cooperation in the war". The journal further asserted that the Anglo-Indian discussions were initiated unilaterally by England in a last attempt to tide over a crisis which is unprecedented in the history of the British Empire. Britain now finds it impossible to defend herself without the complete cooperation of India and to gain it, has now commenced maneuvers with the tempting offer of independence.

Naturally, the Miyako continued, the current negotiations at New Delhi dwell solely on the problem of India's immediate participation in the war and not on the issue of India's autonomy or independence, according to the Domei translation.

India Has No Enemy

"Where in the world is the enemy of India?" the vernacular asked. "Japan is now pressing upon Burma and the Indian Ocean, but Japan's war is being fought against England. India is not the enemy of Japan."

Accusing England as the actual disturber of peace and order in India in trying to force India to share her own trials, the Miyako declared that Japan was the true supporter of India's independence movement, and this position was revealed by Premier Tojo in his address before the recent Diet session.

Expressing firm belief that the Indian leaders are wise enough not to be deceived by Britain, which is attempting "to catch a big fish in the form of India's war participation with a baitless hook," the Tokyo newspaper concluded by warning India against the barbarous and tyrannical oppression which Britain is certain to continue despite the ostensible show of compromise.

HEALTH TO BE IMPROVED

Cabinet Vice-Ministers Hold Regular Meeting

The establishment of a tuberculosis prevention council and new health movement for the qualitative improvement of Japan's population were the subjects of discussion at the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers Thursday morning, reports Domei.

The meeting was held at the Premier's official residence from 8 a.m.

Following a brief report concerning the aforementioned matters by Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei, views were exchanged among the vice-ministers concerning the establishment of the tuberculosis prevention council.

The meeting was brought to an end at 9 o'clock.

Today's Sports

ICE HOCKEY

7th day of Collegiate League. Hosei vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Meiji at Shibaura rink. 6 p.m.

The local Kyojin nine of the Nippon Professional League is scheduled to return to its home park on Saturday when the third round of the present spring season gets under way with twin-bills at the Korakuen stadium.

In its tour of the Kansai district, the Kyojins played good ball and is at present in the thick of battle for the top position. Other nines dated to appear here are the Nagoya, Kurowashi and Hanshin.

The schedule follows:

KORAKUEN STADIUM, TOKYO

Apr. 11—Hanshin vs. Kurowashi and Kyojin vs. Nagoya.
" 12—Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.
" 13—Kurowashi vs. Hanshin and Nagoya vs. Kyojin.
" 18—Kurowashi vs. Kyojin and Asahi vs. Hankyu.
" 20—Kyojin vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Kurowashi.
" 21—Asahi vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Kyojin.

NISHINOMIYA STADIUM, NEAR OSAKA

Apr. 11—Taiyo vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Nankai.
" 12—Asahi vs. Nankai and Taiyo vs. Hankyu.
" 13—Asahi vs. Taiyo and Nankai vs. Hankyu.

KOSHIEN STADIUM, NEAR OSAKA

Apr. 18—Nankai vs. Taiyo and Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
" 20—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Taiyo vs. Nagoya.
" 21—Nagoya vs. Nankai and Hanshin vs. Taiyo.

YOKOHAMA PARK STADIUM, YOKOHAMA

Apr. 18—Nankai vs. Taiyo and Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
" 19—Nankai vs. Nagoya and Taiyo vs. Hankyu.

PREMIER TOJO INSPECTS TOKYO, YOKOHAMA PORTS

Makes Tour of Harbors Aboard Launch From Early Thursday Morning

Premier General Hideki Tojo from 9 a.m. Thursday inspected stevedore services in Yokohama and Tokyo harbors aboard the launch Kaiko Maru, which carried him to Tokyo Port at 11:50 a.m. the same morning, according to Domei.

After making a tour of Tokyo Port, Premier Tojo left for his official residence at 12:15 p.m.

The Premier arrived at the Yokohama Custom House at 8:20 a.m. Thursday and received an explanation from Jotaro Kondo, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, on landing conditions in the local port before his inspection.

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MEN WITH FIGHTING BLOOD

Younger Terauchi Was Cut Out to Be General

A rash observer once remarked, "The elder Terauchi was a great man, but his son, Hisaichi, is an irresponsible no-good. At best, he is only a happy-go-lucky fellow—an easy-going ne-er-do-well. 'A celebrated family seldom prospers long.' What a pity that these words once spoken by a satirical Haikai poet of olden days should find verification in the Terauchi's."

Deprecating opinions—biting innuendoes. These were the harsh criticisms of those about him in the days prior to General Hisaichi Terauchi's appointment as Division Commander. These were the unjust sentiments of those too intolerant and too impatient to await that which the future was to hold in store for him.

His father, the late Field Marshal Count Masakata Terauchi, was a great if stubborn man. Because of his obstinancy and insistence upon having his own way, he was oftentimes regarded as an "unconstitutionalist," and yet, on the other hand, he was equally as honest, up-right, and pure-minded as he was stubborn and unyielding.

His dislike for newspapermen was deep-seated and intense. When he assumed the premiership in the fifth year of Taisho (1916), Hidejiro Nagata, then Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Industry, advised him to reconsider his attitude toward the pressmen, saying:

"Your Excellency, as an Army Commander it was your prerogative to keep the pressmen outside your office if you chose not to see them. But Your Excelleny is now the Premier of the Japanese Empire, and as such must no longer follow old policies. Above all, I ask that Your Excellency reconsider your attitude and manner toward the press."

With no easy feeling did the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau give this well-meaning advice, for knowing the head-strong old gentleman he expected nothing less than a sharp reprimand. An intelligent and honest man, the Premier thanked the Director for his kindly advice.

"Thank you, Mr. Nagata. As a matter of fact, I have been reconsidering my past policies in this connection, and I would deem it a great favor if you will make arrangements for me to meet the press as often as possible." Often-times stubborn, yes, but an intelligent and fair-minded gentleman.

He was also, at times, a genial man, a man of humor.

On one occasion when Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, friend of the younger Terauchi, hearing that the latter was ill with a severe cold, went to the home of the old Marshal to visit his friend, he entered by error a room adjoining that of his friend's. To his surprise he saw him up and engaged in shaving himself.

"Good," exclaimed the Viscount, "so you are well already."

Playfully patting his friend on the head, he looked in the mirror before him where, to his horror, he found himself gazing, not upon the face of the younger Terauchi, but upon the austere countenance of the old Field Marshal. In alarm, the Viscount fled, expecting at any moment a verbal slap.

"Wait!" came the amused laughter of the Marshal. "There is no need to run off. I am neither angry nor annoyed. To be taken for a young man has its good points." At times, a genial, good-natured man.

Unlike his father, a general and a statesman, the younger Terauchi except for a short period of time when he served as Minister of War, has never attempted to enter into the affairs of the State. His has been solely a military life, and for this reason, many rash observers have failed to see and appreciate his greatness.

YOUNGER TERAUCHI HAD NO INTEREST IN POLITICS; WAS ARMY-MAN

A man of no mean ability, the younger Terauchi, has been diligently executing his heavy duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Areas since the outbreak of the present war. Under him are many such competent officers, as Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Unlike the elder Terauchi, active in political affairs, the younger Terauchi has never shown interest in politics. Those of Choshu Province, home of the Terauchi's, who would have him follow in the footsteps of his renowned father find him a disappointment, for like his father they would have him fill the seat of Premier. They have forgotten that a wise warrior, at least in time of peace, has little use for the political affairs of the State.

His very lack of interest in politics constitutes his greatness, for through his military services alone has he qualified himself as one of the chief servants of the State. It is the opinion of the writer that this younger Terauchi may some day out-distance in greatness his famous father—Count, Field Marshal, wearer of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, once Premier, and a possessor of the junior grade of the First Court Order.

In March of the thirty-fifth year of Meiji (1902) the elder Terauchi was appointed War Minister in the first Katsura Cabinet. For almost ten consecutive years he retained the post, irrespective of the political changes which occurred during that period.

In addition to his post proper, he was appointed Governor-General of Chosen in May of the forty-third year of Meiji (1910). In August of the following year, he was replaced by a new War Minister, Lieutenant-General Baron Shinroku Ishimoto. Relieved of his post, he left at once for Chosen where he remained for over six years during which time he exercised constant and diligent effort toward improving the political and administrative system in the peninsula.

In 1916, fifth year of Taisho, he was promoted to the rank of Marshal. In the meantime, the first class order of the Golden Kite and the first order of the Sacred Treasure were conferred upon him in recognition of his services at the front and in the homeland. At the same time, he was created a Viscount and later promoted to the rank of Count for his brilliant services rendered in connection with the amalgamation of Korea and Japan.

His remarkable military career was attributed by some to favoritism and special assistance accorded him by such men as, Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, General Count Gentaro Kodama, General Prince Taro Katsura who, like Terauchi, were natives of Choshu Province.

MARSHAL TERAUCHI WAS UNIQUE MILITARY PERSONALITY

The notable career of this strong-willed Marshal was the result of hard work and determination from the time he enrolled in the Military Cadet School in Osaka in 1871, fourth year of Meiji. For forty long years his has been a military life—a life spent in rendering service to his country—a life of unique military accomplishment which has made him father of the Japanese Army.

In the radiance of his father's unparalleled career, the younger Terauchi's merits and abilities were greatly overshadowed and diminished.

Born August of the eleventh year of Meiji (1878), he graduated twenty-two years later from the eleventh class of the Military Academy at the head of his class. In those days, his father was being successively appointed to various military posts of importance, such as, Inspector-General of Military Training, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Commandant of the Army Staff College, etc., and was, thus, in a position to give whatever assistance necessary to hasten his son's promotion. However, the Spartan-like Marshal, strict and obstinate, refused favoritism of any kind and left his son to advance solely upon his own merits.

The early years of his career, the young Terauchi spent in distant places away from his great father; later he was sent abroad to fill important posts both in Germany and in Austria. Upon his return, he was successively appointed to different posts—Officer Attache to the General Staff Office; Instructor at the Staff College, Commander of the Third Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Body Guard Division; Chief of the Staff Officers of the Guard Division; Commander of the Nineteenth Brigade; Officer Attached to the Headquarters of the First Division; Chief of the Staff Officers of the Chosen Army; Commander of the Independent Garrison; Commander of the Fifth Division; Commander of the Fourth Division; and Commander of the Taiwan Army.

Upon the death of the Marshal in 1919, the younger Terauchi succeeded to the peerage, a Count. Thus, both in military rank and in social status, the "ne'er-do-well" gradually advanced, but because he refused to change his mild, unobtrusive manners, his student-like behavior, those about him thought him easy-going and carefree. Ignoring idle chatter and petty slights, he quietly devoted himself to the study of field duties and military science, enriching his knowledge and increasing his ability in his own unobtrusive way.

GEN. HISAICHI TERAUCHI ENTERED POLITICS IN 1936

Because he had always served in local positions since his early days, many people thought that he was destined to spend his life along similar lines. Fate, however, opened the door to another life—a life well known to his father, the Marshal.

When in 1936, eleventh year of Showa, an unexpected change was made in the Cabinet as the result of the outbreak of an unfortunate incident, the younger Terauchi was appointed Minister of War in the Cabinet hastily formed by Koki Hirota. Because of the unfortunate event in question, General Nobuyuki Abe, General Jiro Minami, General Senjuro Hayashi, General Jinzaburo Mazaki, General Shigeru Honjo, General Sadao Araki, and General Yoshiyuki Kawashima withdrew from active service, leaving behind them only three full-fledged generals—General Kenkichi Ueda, Commander of the Kwantung Army; General Gen Sugiyama, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office; and General Terauchi, Minister of War.

The reponsibility for maintaining and directing the military discipline of that time, time of unnatural occurrences, fell heavily upon the capable shoulders of General Terauchi, and he remained at this post until the formation of General Hayashi's Cabinet in February of the following year.

For the first time, fate gave him a chance to prove that, like his father, he, too, was capable of discharging the duties of a statesman, that he was a son worthy of the old Field Marshal.

The outbreak of the China incident in July of the twelfth year of Showa, 1937, through the outrageous action of the Chinese troops at Lukowkiao, opened another road for the General to advance and show his great military prowess.

On September 4 of that same year, General Terauchi, Highest Commander of all Imperial Expeditionary Land Forces to North China, arrived at Tientsin, and with amazing rapidity restored peace and order.

In January of the following (1938), he entered Peking. It was his third visit to that city. Thrice he came—first, in 1901, thirty-fourth year of Meiji, as a Second-Lieutenant fresh from the military academy on a tour of inspection; second, in the fifth year of Taisho, 1916, as a Major traveling in North China on important duty; and last, as a full General in Command of the entire Japanese Expeditionary Land Forces to North China. Considerable were the changes which had taken place within those years in the Orient, but no change could equal that which took place in the military rank and the social status of younger Terauchi.

Aside from the brilliance with which he performed his heavy duties, his ability and competence in military tactics, he showed himself a man of action and a man of humane feelings. During the great battle of Hsuchow in May, 1938, thirteenth year of Showa, he visited various places on the front line of action and fire, taking command of all the Imperial units engaged in the battle. He looked after the health of his soldiers, their rations, their clothings, and their daily necessities. He often looked after the personal affairs of his subordinates, who called his "Terauchi, the kind-hearted." To them, he was not only Commander but father.

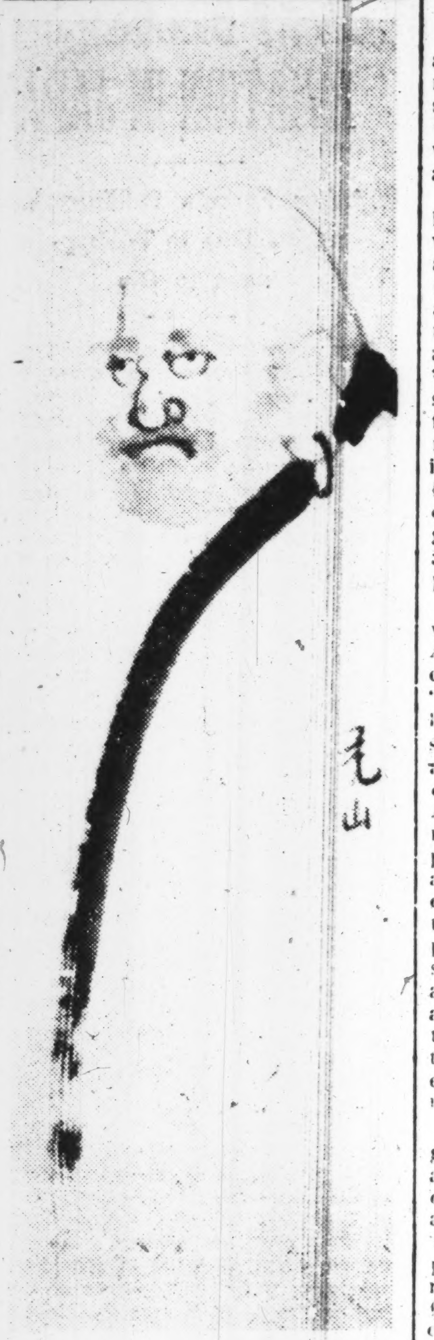
General Terauchi, the man, is a kind-hearted, generous-minded, soft-spoken gentleman.

General Terauchi, the officer, is a disciplinarian, a man who never forgets to draw a line of demarcation between duty and private affairs. Upon his return from North China, having completed his duties there, he refused to see the members of his family until he had first given full report to the Throne of all official business for whose execution he was responsible.

According to the latest reports from the Southern front, the General is working from early morning till almost midnight, driving himself with an iron will that he might satisfactorily execute all his important duties.

"We shall destroy all hostile forces at a single blow" are the words he quietly announces when asked about his strategic tactics. Those of us at home are confidently awaiting greater military success for him—success that must of surety come to him who can say quietly, confidently—"We shall destroy all hostile forces at a single blow."

By Terauchi



Everyone knows that General Count Hisaichi Terauchi is the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions but very few know that he also goes in for painting in his spare time. He was a student of Keigetsu Matsubayashi, one of the greatest painters of the Nanga School. The painting above is considered the best produced so far by the General.

Baltic Nations Freed From Bolshevist Rule

(Continued from Page 6)

very big, are playing their role on Europe's behalf. In an unequivocal manner they have become frontier districts against the un-European idea of Bolsnevism. That they are fulfilling this task under German sovereignty is a matter of course, for after all the Reich is Europe's protagonist against the Soviets and it was the Reich which freed the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians from Bolshevism.

Uesugi-Shigefusa

Portrait sculpture in Japan had mainly been concerned with the making of likenesses of great and noble priests so that in its development it has been closely associated with Buddhist sculpture. In the closing decades of the 12th century and all through the 13th century, portrait sculpture flourished, partly owing to the revival of realistic tendencies. In time laymen also began to sit for portraits and many likenesses of noblemen and warriors were carved by sculptors. The above is an image of Uesugi-Shigefusa, in wood, produced in the 14th century by a sculptor who belonged to the realistic school.

FEATURES OF JAPANESE ART

Symbolism Employed Effectively By Many Artists

The Japanese people as a whole are inherently artistic. In fact, one may go further and unhesitatingly say that they are the most thoroughly artistic people in the world, writes Dorothy Blair in an article appearing in Eastern Asia.

It is not merely that Japan has had, and still has, creative ability which has reached world heights as artistic expression in architecture, in painting and in sculpture, but also that the whole nation, from the nobility down to the peasant, up and down the length and breadth of the land, is permeated with a deep seated appreciation of beauty. This finds expression not alone in recognition of the works of genius but in the ordinary details of daily life—in the home, in dress, in the country's customs, in the expensive garden of the nobleman, in the artistic bamboo trellis of the simplest farmer.

In the earliest Japanese written work, the Kojiki, or "Records of Ancient Matters," distinction is drawn between the "lovely" and the "unlovely," and both natural and human beauty are mentioned with some discrimination, while there are at the same time some references to good craftsmanship. Archaeological evidence from Japanese burial mounds of the earlier part of our first millenium reveals a high degree of skill in both conception and workmanship; and as the centuries of Japanese history proceeded this early aesthetic consciousness developed steadily with a natural rapidity that was further accelerated by the sudden introduction of Buddhism in the sixth century, with its stimulating need for elaborate temples, statues, paintings and rich ritual equipment.

That the eager acceptance of the great influx of artistic ideas which attended the promulgation of Buddhism was based on a discerning appreciation is perfectly evidenced in the nation's art by the early appearance of new and native elements which soon modified the foreign Buddhistic art in the process of adaptation to the Japanese character and needs. By the 10th century Japanese culture had attained a peak of aestheticism, although as far as we can judge from extant objects and from literary references it was chiefly confined to the upper classes.

RISE OF WARRIOR CLASS GIVES VIRILITY TO ART WORKS

With the ascendancy of the military class to power in the 12th century we note a change, away from the highly sensitive, effete refinement of the Imperial Court of the latter part of the Heian Period (897—1185 A.D.) to something sterner, less exquisite but in many ways more humanly virile. Then, the pendulum gradually returned toward the more courtly style again during the Ashikaga Period (1392—1568 A.D.), by which time the rise of Zen Buddhism was stimulating various new aesthetic trends and cultural pastimes, such, for example, as the cult of serving tea in a ceremonial way, or the designing of gardens and the arrangement of cut flowers in harmony with the philosophy of the tea cult.

Almost imperceptibly at first, the feelings of the common people began to find expression also, until finally in the Tokugawa Period (1605—1868 A.D.) it was possible for a new and popular style of pictorial art to spread quickly among the lower classes and, as Ukiyo-e, or "Pictures of the Passing World," to gain a staunch foothold in the life of the nation although it was still looked down upon by the upper classes who adhered to traditional and classic models of expression. In the latter part of the 19th century, with the abandonment of the seven-centuries-old Shogunate and restoration of temporal power to the Emperor, a new era was ushered in which brought further new impulses to the art of the country, this time from the Occident. Today, it still remains to be seen what the final accomplished outcome of Japanese adaptation of this new flood of stimulation will prove to be.

A common Japanese medium for painting is water-color, used upon silk, which can be successful only when the artist has just such keenness of observation. For unlike the Occidental technique of oil painting, there is no withdrawing once the brush has touched the silk; there can be no change, no correcting of the work, no painting over; the technique is by necessity a rapid one and hesitation must mean failure to achieve the best. Though he may have first used a light charcoal sketch upon his panel to guide him, the great artist must nevertheless have a peculiarly vivid and complete mental vision of what is to appear upon the panel, and he must have passed through a long and rigid training to make his arm and hand and fingers the unconscious, supple channel for the direct and instantaneous flow of that vision from his mind to the silk or paper.

Imagination is just as important as accurate observation, and just as strong and vivid in the Japanese. The Japanese artist is training to put himself into the mood of the thing he is depicting, to feel within himself the very quality he seeks to express. Only so does his work become alive and vital. In painting a great rock-precipice he strives to engender within his own soul the spirit of the impregnable strength which he would impart to his delineation. In order to paint strength he tries first to realize the spirit of strength within himself.

Likewise, when about to paint a butterfly flitting from flower to flower, or resting, as the merest breath, upon a leaf, he must actually saturate his own heart with that same essential exquisite and buoyant lightness. It is a question of his feeling of kinship with these qualities in Nature and in his art it induces a quality of inner truth rather surface resemblance alone. This the Japanese call "living movement" or "Life-movement of the Spirit through the Rhythm of Things." Okakura-Yoshisaburo once spoke of this as giving life to artistic expression by bringing out "things behind things."

SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF PAINTINGS IS SUGGESTIVENESS

Selection and suggestion, also characteristic of Japanese art and culture, are dependent upon observation and imagination. Much is often indirectly told by that which is left untold. There is a subtle spirit of courtesy and respect for one's fellow-being in this use of suggestion. The artist assumes that his observer, like himself, is in tune with Nature and has seeing eyes and an appreciative mind, so that he, the artist, needs only to suggest and his observer will supply what need not be delineated in detail. The observer becomes thus united with the spirit of the artist, and, in fact, becomes an artist himself in completing, through the medium of his own personality, the image initiated by the artist.

A seemingly simple ink sketch of only a few brush-strokes, or three short lines of poetry, may suggest to the responsive heart the traditions of a nation, depth of philosophic significance, deep religious feeling, or even a scientific fact, although if taken only at their face value by the Occident they may seem merely to express a tiny, delightful imagist picture of some more or less minute facet of life. It requires neither complexity of line nor quantity of colorful pigment to depict the true feeling of a great mass of water slipping over a precipice. With only a blank space and one or two flanking lines properly placed and vividly limned the Japanese artist portrays for us the essence of the waterfall; that is, he imprisons for us the significance of weight in the mass of falling water.

In this connection I wish to quote a passage from Okakura-Kakuzo's delightful "Book of Tea." He has been speaking of Taoism, that native Chinese religion which had so much influence upon both Chinese and Japanese culture, and continues: "The conception of totality must never be lost in that of the individual. This Laotse illustrates by his favorite metaphor of the vacuum. He claimed that only in vacuum lay the truly essential. The reality of a room, for instance, was to be found in the vacant space enclosed by the roof and walls, not in the roof and walls themselves. The usefulness of a water pitcher dwelt in the emptiness where water might be put, not in the form of the pitcher or the material of which it was made . . .

"These Taoists' ideas have greatly influenced all our theories of action. . . . . In art the importance of the same principle is illustrated by the value of suggestion. In leaving something unsaid the beholder is given a chance to complete the idea and thus a great masterpiece irresistibly rivets your attention until you seem to become actually a part of it. A vacuum is there for you to enter and fill, up to the full measure of your aesthetic emotion."

Symbolism has already been mentioned, and we may now consider it more particularly as another characteristic of the Japanese people which is evident in their art. But we must think of it in terms of something more living and vital, less static, than Occidental symbolism, for the Japanese symbolism is, after all, only another means of employing the power of suggestion, and it, too, seems to arise from that same feeling of unity between all forms of Nature.

The branch of blossoming plum, to the Japanese, represents much more than the physical beauty of its outward form. Of itself it emblemizes purity and delicacy, but it also suggests strength and sturdiness because it blossoms in winter; and it has, as well, many historical and other implications. In painting and in theater art, there are certain definite conventions which always symbolize certain things; and in dress we find meaningful use of color and design. Conversation and literature are full of allusions which are at once understood to connote much more than appears merely on the surface. There seems, in fact, to be no phase of Japanese life which does not constantly make vivid and significant use of such symbolism as this, which is not a finite, static thing, but another phase of Okakura's "Life-movement of the Spirit through the Rhythm of Things."

In the Occident the term "balance" is familiar, but in relation to Occidental art it is apt to convey the idea of symmetry and the more or less regular placing of somewhat similar things, whereas the Oriental idea more often takes the form of "occult" balance, implying, for instance, the balance of a decorative motif with a blank space, of a circle contrasted with a square. It evolves from the Oriental idea of the dual nature of the Universe, the principle that, having black, there must also be white, its opposite; that heat may be conceived only in terms of contrast to cold, and cold only in terms of contrast to heat; that all life is made up of opposing elements—day and night, sunlight and shadow, action and inaction, masculine and feminine, the circle and the square, good and evil, height and depth, and so on throughout the whole gamut.

A good "occult" design, to be complete, should contain a negative as well as a positive element—a dark area should accompany the use of a light area, or a decorated area should be enlivened by a plain space, with the undecorated portion as significant as the decoration itself and each enhancing and giving meaning to the other. One does, of course, often find bilateral symmetry in Japanese art, especially in the earlier, pre-Zen periods, but the greater emphasis is upon occult balance, upon the unsymmetrical, which leaves room for growth or movement and is therefore fluid and quite in harmony with the Zen idea that too much symmetry in design endangers imaginative spontaneity.

JAPANESE ART STRIVES ALSO FOR BREADTH OF CONCEPTION

Monumentality, or breadth of conception, is another characteristic of Japanese art which must be considered. The Occident for many years thought of Japanese art in terms of the small, easily acquired and easily portable objects brought home by travelers, and in terms of the commercially produced objects made in accordance with the tastes and requirements of Occidental agents. Therefore, the actual physical grandeur and magnificent quality of many of Japan's masterpieces has not received just attention, and it must needs be emphasized that the Japanese are skillful in broad, bold handling as well as in fine, minute treatment.

There are stupendous beautiful temple buildings in Japan; Japanese pagodas are astonishing; and there are towering feudal castles surrounded by high, massive walls and donjons and moats. Even the burial mounds of the early Emperors were built on a grand scale; they are high tumuli of interesting contour, surrounded by one, or sometimes by two, or even three, moats. There are colossal sculptures which are superb monuments in bronze casting, of a standard unequalled anywhere at any time.

Some Japanese paintings are enormous: there are huge, coiled dragons painted on the ceilings of lofty halls; there are scenes (such as a great sprawling pine tree weighted with snow) which spread over many sliding screens the whole length of a large hall; and today, because of the tendency of the Japanese artist to paint in the grand style for exhibition purposes, it has been necessary to limit the dimensions of paintings submitted to the annual painting salon to a maximum of about eleven and three-quarters by ten and a half feet!

But so long as the artist is a competent one there is always monumental, or we might call it elemental, feeling, whether the object be great or small. As in the garden there must be a feeling of vast space even though the area be just the reverse, so it is in many other phases of Japanese art and craftwork. A tiny netsuke, or toggle, may possess the same sculptural feeling as a lifesized statue.

In painting and in other fields of art, among those artists who have been influenced by Occidental schools, the process of adaptation also advances. In learning the use of new materials—oil paints, canvas and pastels, for instance—it is natural that at first the manner of using the new media should be taken over in toto, but as soon as familiarity with them has been achieved then it is natural that the artist's own inherent feelings and conceptions should creep into his work.

If the artist is a painter newly working in oils upon coarse canvas (in contrast to his old mode of water-color painting upon fine silk or paper) his work eventually becomes his own expression, strictly Japanese as well as strictly individual. The new medium may be likened to the "pitcher" of Okakura-Kakuzo's treatise and the manner of using the new medium may be considered the "emptiness where water might be put." It is to be expected that, in all fields, this "emptiness" will be filled by the vitalizing suggestive and imaginative elements in the Japanese personality, counter-balancing the weight of western emphasis upon outward form, so that they will infuse into the more materialistic Occidental way of looking at things some of the spiritual reality with which the Japanese mind selects from beneath superficial form the cosmic significance, or essence, of an object or a quality.

Thus will Japan continue to be a discriminating judge of good qualities in other cultures which she can, and will, adapt and modify to fit her own vital, particular characteristics. It is to be hoped that the Occident will come to realize more and more fully that in seeking to understand and to appreciate Japanese art and culture one may come upon a treasure far more desirable than the legendary pot of gold at the end of the rainbow!

RADIO PROGRAM

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk. "Britain's Rule in India," by Konosuke Wakiyama.

7:00 Time; News; Music: Piano solo. "Piano Sonata in B Flat Major" (Mozart); Chamber Music. "Violin Sonata in E Flat Major" (Beethoven).

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping hour: "War and Economics" by Dr. Norihisa Suzuki.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Nagoya Broadcasting Chorus: "Ancient Japanese Folksongs"; Osaka Broadcasting Chorus: "The Song of Greater East Asia Sea" and other war songs.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Talk on "Military Operations in The Torrid Zone," by Major Tatsuharu Yamaguchi.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Music: "The Monsoon," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

8:00 Drama "Teifu Suganuma and The Philippine Islands."

9:00 News; Talk, "The Significance of The Japanese Mastery of Indian Ocean," by Tadashi Saito; Rakugo by Gontaro Yanagiya.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

FEMALE cook, fully experienced, wanted by German family. Apply Box 103, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE amah with experience in ironing required by German family. Apply Box 104, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED young cook-amah. Apply with references to Box 619, Japan Times, Yokohama.

YOUNG man, industrious, wanted. Possibilities of working in the southern region. Knowledge of foreign language and experience in export and import preferable. Apply with curriculum vitae, stating salary required, etc. to Box 105, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT, 29, seeks position. Good at English and typewriting. Moderate salary. Box 107, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK, amah or any other domestic worker. Woman with long experience and references. Box 108, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

WANTED to rent in neighborhood of Yamate, medium-sized house or bungalow. Apply, stating number of rooms and rental, to Box 621, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy lady's bicycle. Please state condition and price to Box 620, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 331, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1368.

TAX SYSTEM AMPLE FOR WAR EXPENSES

Experts Claim Abundant Backing by Recent Trend of National Income

The Japanese nation still possesses ample tax-bearing capacity under the existing taxation system to meet increasing war expenses, and there is little need for the Government to create further new taxes, in the opinion of experts on taxation.

The rates of both direct and indirect taxes have undergone rather broad upward revisions at considerable frequency in recent years, the increase effected by the Government this year being particularly sharp. It also is to be noted that under the new taxation system which went into force on April 1, the textile consumption tax was increased from 10 to 15 per cent and tax on matches from five sen per 1,000 sticks to 10 sen while several other items were also raised.

Indirect Tax Increases

Of different indirect taxes, brewery tax receipts are estimated at ¥453,700,000 under the 1942 budget plan, an increase of ¥98,000,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year, tax on table waters ¥15,000,000, an increase of ¥5,000,000; sugar consumption tax ¥184,400,000, an increase of ¥29,700,000 textile consumption tax ¥182,000,000, an increase of ¥106,000,000; commodity tax ¥280,400,000, an increase of ¥139,000,000; restaurant meals and amusement tax ¥362,000,000, an increase of ¥197,500,000 and profits from the Monopolies ¥511,500,000, an increase of ¥134,600,000.

These figures indicate that the Monopoly profits occupies the predominent position among the indirect taxes, followed in order by brewery tax, restaurant meal and amusement tax, sugar consumption tax and textile consumption tax. Of these principal items of indirect impositions, the Monopoly profits can be increased by approximately ¥170,000,000 through raising tobacco prices by 20 per cent or so on the average, according to the experts' opinion. The rate of brewery tax may be raised by 50 per cent even in the immediate future which means an additional treasury receipt of some ¥100,000,000.

The experts further opine that the rates of restaurant meals and amusement tax also can be raised by 30 per cent which would bring about approximately ¥100,000,000 more yearly to the national coffer. It is true, they admit, that consumption of those goods subject to the indirect taxes is rigidly restricted, with production of luxury goods completely prohibited, and as a result higher tax rates do not necessarily bring forth large fresh treasury revenues. Yet they assert that it is easily possible to augment receipts from indirect taxes by ¥600,000,000 a year.

More Revenue From Direct Tax

There also is ample room for further upward revisions in the rates of direct taxes, the experts view. Prior to the tax increase effected on April 1, 1942, the annual amount of direct taxes was ¥4,115,000,000, but it is now estimated at as much as ¥4,958,000,000, the ratio of direct taxes to the total annual tax receipts thus rising from former 64.5 to 67.4 per cent. The direct taxes chiefly comprise income taxes, corporation taxes and temporary profit tax. These three items combined, from 98 per cent of all the direct tax receipts.

Needless to say the income taxes constitute the backbone of the taxation system in Japan. Of income taxes, the classified income tax rates were raised by 55 per cent on the average, the levy on earned income from the former 6 to 10 per cent that on business income in excess of ¥1,000 from 7.5 to 13 per cent, that on income from dividends and interest from 4—10 to 9—15 per cent and that on real estate income from 10 to 15 per cent. The raise is considered fairly broad, but these rates of classified income taxes are far below the standard rate of levy on ordinary income in Britain which at present is 10 shillings per pound, or as high as 50 per cent. It is on the basis of this wide margin existing between the Japanese and British rates that it is declared there is ample room for further raise in the classified-income tax even under the existing taxation system in Japan.

The tax experts on the other hand believe that the Government should pay prudent care to the question of increasing the rates of the composite income tax. According to the tax revision which was put in force on April 1, 1942, the tax experts point out, a composite income of ¥3,000 is subject to composite income tax whereas formerly the untaxable limit was set at 15,000, and moreover, the progressive rates of the imposition were raised by 26 per cent on the average, with the rate of levy on a composite income of ¥500,000 or more being as high as 72 per cent.

Income Levy High

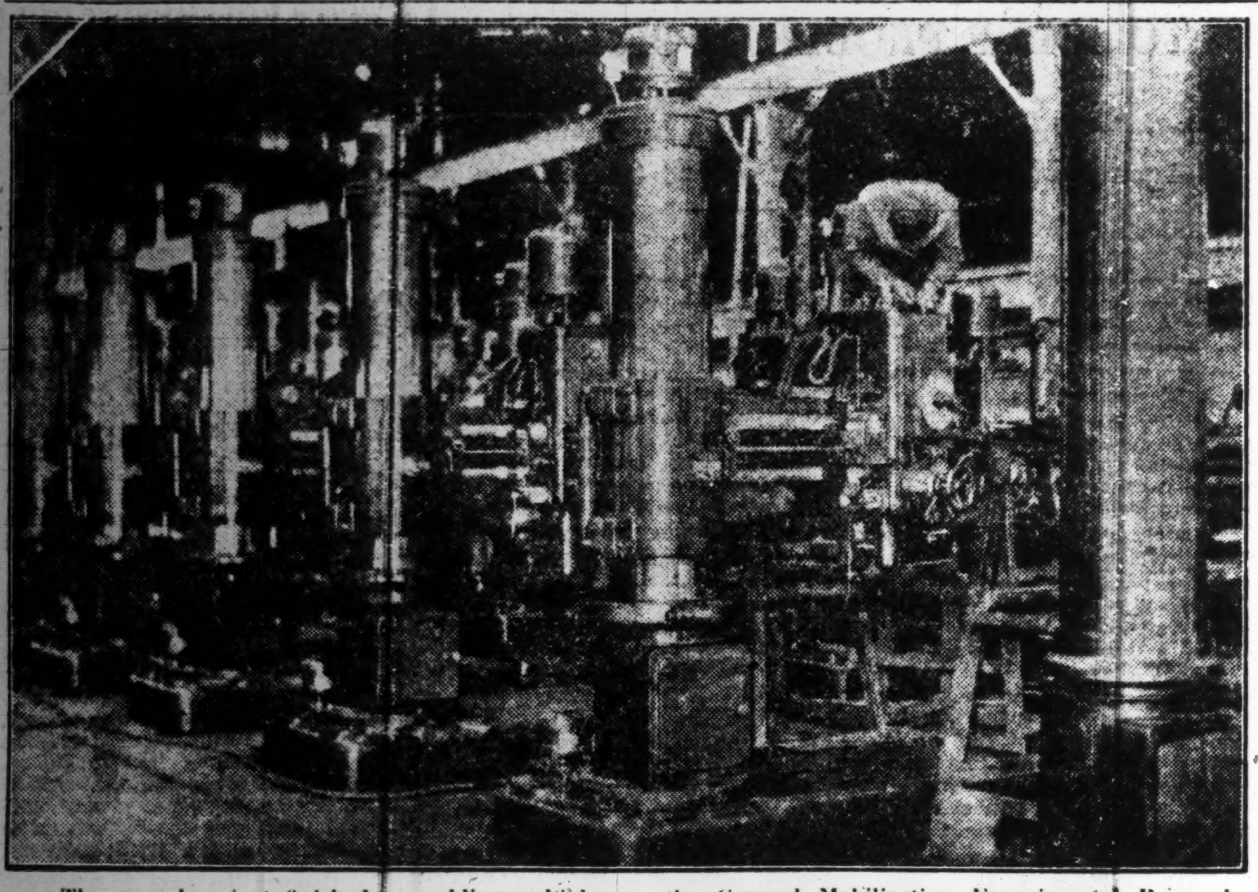
The rates of corporation tax has been increased by more than 38 per cent from the 1941 fiscal year rate of 18 per cent to 25 per cent for the current fiscal year. This, together with the 6 per cent business tax and surtax imposition, means that ordinary income of various corporations is subject to a levy of 31 per cent, which is quite high. However, the tax experts argue that there still exists considerable margin for a further increase of the corporation tax on the strength of the high rates of similar taxes in Britain and Germany. In Britain, the rate against corporation earnings is 50 per cent while the German Government imposes a 40 per cent tax on ordinary corporation income in excess of RM 100,000.

The progressive rates of the temporary profit tax have been heightened very broadly from 25-65 per cent to 35-75 per cent since April 1. On the basis of these new rates the Government estimates revenue from this particular source during the fiscal year 1942 at ¥1,000,000,000. The tax experts thus are of the opinion that this imposition has approached a saturation point. Nevertheless they assert that still higher rates can be imposed on the lower brackets of temporary corporation profits. In this respect they again refer to the corresponding rates in other countries. The excess profit tax on corporations under the existing British wartime finance law of 1939, they point out, is levied at the rate of 100 per cent on corporation profit in excess of the standard amount of income, although 20 per cent of such imposition will be rebated later to the taxpayers for post-war reconstruction expenses, according to a legal arrangement which received parliamentary approval in April, 1941. In Germany, the wartime surtax is imposed at the rate of 50 per cent upon incomes exceeding RM 2,400.

Living Conditions Differ

It is not necessarily justifiable to determine the flexibility of the tax-bearing capacity of this nation merely on the basis of a comparison of tax rates, since living conditions and commodity price levels in this country differ from those in other countries. However, the tax experts claim that their optimistic views are abundantly backed by the trends of national income during the recent several years. The national income of this country which was in the neighborhood of ¥20,000,000,000 in the year immediately prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, is estimated at ¥45,000,000,000 for the current year. As against this phenomenal expansion of the national income, the tax increases up to date involve merely ¥3,400,000,000, although advances of prices during the same period should be taken into account. The tax experts logically declare that the tax-bearing ability of the Japanese nation still possesses an appreciable amount of elasticity.

To Bore Holes in Steel



The man has just finished assembling a high-speed radial drilling machine. The palatial half of steel columns is a workshop where holes are made in thick steel plates of great hardness. The drills used for this kind of work are of high-speed steel which can eat into steel like a gimlet into a piece of cheese. The Government is subsidizing the building of machine tools of high precision under the General Mobilization Experimental Research Ordinance promulgated last year. In January this year a second gathering of builders was held to report on the progress of their work. With imports of precision machine tools stopped, the nation is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in such machinery—with much success.

NEW SETUP NEEDED FOR SMALL TRADERS

Efforts Made in Economic Structure to Expand Industry Production

The early establishment of the new structure for small manufacturers and traders is prerequisite to the furtherance of Japan's economic capacity, although some economic leaders point out that the readjustment of the industries is no longer necessary owing to Japan's acquisition of inexhaustible underground and surface resources in the southwestern Pacific. Thus declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at a gathering of economic leaders held Wednesday at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda.

"For the purpose of completing the high-power national defense State," stated the Commerce and Industry Minister, "the utmost efforts should be directed to expand the industrial productivity and smooth the distribution condition of daily necessities as well as important materials. The establishment of the new economic setup, therefore, is necessary not only for the smoother construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but for the fulfilment of Japan's duty as a stabilizing power of East Asia in post-war days. The Government is firmly resolved to proceed toward the rationalization of commerce and industry at any cost.

Small Traders Will Receive Aid

"The Government will extend various facilities to those smaller industrialists and dealers who have been or will be compelled to change their vocation due to the wartime planned economy. As one of its endeavors for this purpose, the Government boosted to ¥800,000,000 the issue limit of the debentures of the semi-government People's Rehabilitation Bank, to facilitate the new industrial structure movement.

"The Government, however, does not intend to sweep away all the small manufacturers and traders, in view of the fact that for long years they have played a significant role in the development of Japan's economy. The surplus labor which is to be caused as a result of the carrying out of the industrial rationalization move will be allotted for important national defense factories or dispatched to the continent. After the conclusion of the current war, the affected shopowners and dealers will be given special treatment in returning to their original vocations.

"Important is the mission to be assigned to those small manufacturers and traders who will be permitted to exist even after the completion of the new structure program. They should exert themselves to expand industrial productivity, lower the production cost and improve distribution conditions. Owing to the price-fixing system which has been applied to almost all important commodities, they will not be allowed to become profit makers, but are asked to serve the nation through their vocations."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.0	— .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.8	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.8	— .60
Teikoku Rayon, new, short term	91.3	—1.70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.95	same

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT

Only Two Left to Operate Since Shafts Produce Important By-Products

Transocean

LISBON, March 26.—The western Australian gold mines will be closed by the Australian Commonwealth Government for the duration of the war, a correspondent of the London Times reports from Perth, capital of western Australia.

The Government has not announced the reasons which prompted it to take this far-reaching measure, but it is believed that the workmen employed in these mines are needed in war industry.

The correspondent adds that only two mines will be exempted from this measure as they produce valuable by-products of antimony and arsenic.

In this connection, the London Financial Times appeals to its readers not to sell any more Australian gold mining shares. Quotations of these are already at such a low level that it would be a folly to sell them in their present condition. Shareholders could only gain if they would wait until after the war, the paper observes.

BRITISH STOCKS IN CAIRO SLUMPING AT FAST PACE

25 Per Cent Drop Witnessed in 3 Months—Market in Great Confusion

Transocean

ANKARA, March 26.—The slump of British shares and securities on the Cairo Stock Exchange, which started on the day of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's offensive in North Africa, is still continuing. Furthermore, the events in Australia and India added to the confusion on the stock market.

During the past three months, British securities and shares have dropped about 25 per cent.

Egyptian banking circles report that growing inclination of the people to liquidate their British holdings, which before the war were much in demand was responsible for this slump.

In this connection, it was learned that negotiations are at present going on between the British Embassy and the Egyptian Ministry of Finance regarding some action in support of the British stocks.

CO-OP TO UNDERTAKE DAMAGE INSURANCE

Marquis Tokugawa to Head Board of Directors of Projected Company

The long-pending plan of the Central Federation of Cooperative Societies to launch on damage insurance business will be realized as a Kyoei Fire and Marine Insurance Company is expected shortly to be established under the presidency of Tadao Ikawa, a director of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies. Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, vice-chairman of the central union, will assume the chairmanship of the projected insurance company.

The advance to the insurance underwriting enterprise has been pending since 1940 when Count Yoriyasu Arima, then chairman of the union, attempted to buy three small life insurance firms. The project, however, did not materialize owing to fierce opposition by life insurance firms. The Finance Ministry also did not favor the plan because the Ministry at that time was planning to launch the merger move of small insurance firms with the object of consolidating the foundation of insurance circles. The bad financial conditions of the three companies which were to be purchased by the central union was also responsible for the strong opposition.

Decides to Organize

Part of the pending plan, however, took shape when the federation placed under its control the Yuran Life Insurance Company. The attention of Kotaro Sengoku, chairman of the organization, has recently turned to damage insurance business. Mr. Sengoku has decided to organize the Kyoei Marine and Fire Insurance Company through the amalgamation of the Daifuku Marine and Fire Insurance and the Daito Marine and Fire Insurance companies. This decision has been reached as a result of the negotiations with the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company, the mother company of these two underwriters.

The Daifuku Marine and Fire Insurance Company is now capitalized at ¥5,000,000 and the Daito Marine and Fire Insurance Company at ¥3,000,000. The Central Federation of Cooperative Societies holds 10,000 shares of the former and 5,000 shares of the latter. It is reported that the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company will transfer by sale the bulk of its holdings of these two firms.

According to the Chugai, the Finance Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry have already approved the new action of the central union. As the first step in the preparation for the amalgamation, the present officers of the two insurance companies were replaced by staff members of the Central Federation of Cooperative Societies at the end of last month. Representing the central union, Marquis Tokugawa, Kotaro Sengoku, Tadao Ikawa and Tehei Koshiji formed the board of directors concurrently of the two firms.

The new Kyoei Marine and Fire Insurance Company will be formed in July through the amalgamation of the Daifuku Marine and Fire Insurance and the Daito Marine and Fire Insurance Companies. The present officers of the two firms are expected to form the staff of the new firm.

TAIWAN INDUSTRIES TO UNDERGO CHANGE

Reorganization Inevitable with South Natural Resources Now Available

As a natural consequence of the changed situations in the southern regions brought about by the Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia, the reorganization of industries in Taiwan will be inevitable, comments a recent issue of the International Economic Weekly of the Domei Tsushinsha, stating, that in effecting the reorganization, utmost attention should be given to agriculture and industrialization of the island.

Referring to sugar and rice, two important agrarian products on the island, the economic journal opines that in view of the importance of the products as foodstuffs, rice and sugar cultivation should be continued to avoid reliance upon the sugar and rice of the far more distant southern regions. As to rice in particular, an increased production should be aimed at by all means, with the object of attaining self-sufficiency. The present uncontrolled sugar industry should, however, be placed on a controlled basis.

Natural Resources Abundant

Taiwan is blessed with rich and cheap electric power and the southern regions with natural resources, both of which are essential factors in the industrialization of the island. During the 1935-1939 period 49 companies were newly organized with authorized capital aggregating ¥200,000,000. Most of the new companies are electric chemical companies with the intention of utilizing the bauxite, nickel and manganese ores of the southern regions as materials for the industries.

At the Taiwan Economic Council held last autumn under the auspices of the Government-General of Taiwan, the development of electric power sources and coal resources, the establishment of industrial zones, the institution of research institutes for the industrialization of the island, etc. were decided upon as a basic policy for the industrialization. By putting into practice this policy and with the natural resources of the southern regions at its disposal now, the island is now in a position to effect industrialization.

PRODUCTION CHIEF ISSUES WARNING TO U.S. WORKERS

Declares That in Time of War Fundamental Rights of Labor May Be Disregarded

Transocean

LISBON, March 24.—A sharp warning was addressed to American workers by Donald Nelson, Chief of the Production Bureau, in a speech made during a meeting of United States trade-union leaders, it was reported from Washington yesterday.

Mr. Nelson declared that in time of war, the fundamental rights of workers may be disregarded if necessary.

He added that in principle the United States Government did not intend to interfere with such rights. He declared that first of all the workers must for the time being renounce their claim to double pay for overtime and Sunday work as well as for time out and for vacation.

Mr. Nelson further requested the employers and employes for the time being to forget their conflicts and cooperate lest sharp Government control might be introduced which, he added with a warning note, might not be so easily abolished after the war.

ECONOMIC MISSION SENT

Group of Belgian Government Officials Leave for Berlin

Transocean

BRUSSELS, March 26.—A Belgian economic commission has left for Berlin for negotiations with competent German quarters.

The commission is composed of the secretary-generals of the Ministries of Economics, Finance and Agriculture, Governor Goffin of the Belgian National Bank, Governor Galopin of the Societe Generale de Belgique—which controls 85 per cent of all industrial enterprises in Belgium—President Gerard of the Banque de Bruxelles and President Heymans of the Belgian Winter Aid, who was for many years Minister of Labor in Belgium.

Marine Engines Controlled

Along with the shipbuilding industry, the Communications Ministry will supervise the manufacture of marine engines for the acceleration of the shipbuilding industry, according to Domei. The Marine Engine Control Association and the Marine Internal Combustion Machinery Control Association will be founded as the two corroborating wings of the Shipbuilding Control Association by the Communications Ministry instruction of April 8 which designates the members of respective associations and their promotors' committees. The two associations are slated for establishment in each of the two sections of Japan, namely the eastern (the Yokohama, Nagoya and Hakodate Maritime Affairs Bureaus districts), and the western (the Kobe and Moji Maritime Affairs Bureaus districts). Inaugural general meetings of the associations will be held around April 22.

Customs Directors Hold Annual Meeting To Discuss Transit

The annual conference of customs directors was opened at the Finance Ministry at 8:45 a.m. Thursday. Following an instructive address delivered by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, the meeting discussed measures necessary for the smooth exchange of commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as revisions required in customs procedures under the conditions of the War of Greater East Asia. The conference will be continued until Saturday.

SHIPPING WARES UP IN STEADY MILIEU

Strong Sentiment Evident in Long-Term Section; Several Shares Advance

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, new and old, continued to swing upward throughout Thursday in the short-term section of the Tokyo Exchange. Transactions in almost all other wares were less brisk than expected in the morning, but the atmosphere suddenly became cheerful near the end of the afternoon session.

N.Y.K. opened at ¥105.80 Thursday morning in the short-term section, but the quotation of ¥106.40 was marked when the afternoon session was brought to a close. N.Y.K., new, also moved from ¥91.60 early in the morning to ¥91.80 late in the afternoon. Dealers on the bourse are understood to be waiting for the settlement of the Indian problem which is expected to help clear the current steady tendency on the bear side.

A somewhat strong sentiment pervaded several wares in the long-term section. Teikoku Staple Fiber, new, stepped up ¥0.10, Japan Electro-Chemical ¥0.10, Nichiman Mining ¥0.10, Fujikoshi Steel Materials ¥0.40, Japan Iron Works, new, ¥1.00 and Odawara Express Electric Railway, new, ¥0.40.

Closing prices of important issues in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥133.00, N.Y.K. ¥106.40, its new ¥91.80, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.30.

Long-Term Market

Long term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
Fuji Spin new (25)	38.3		....	....
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.1	....	156.3	154.5
Do. new (25)	99.9	d1.1	100.4	100.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.6	...	102.0	100.0
Do new (37½)	91.1	...	91.5	89.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.4	d .5	40.1	40.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	75.2	73.9

Second Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
N Y K (50)	....	....	...	105.7
Do. new (27½)	...	d1.2	90.8	91.5
O S K (50)	...	d .7	...	98.8
Do. new (37½)	83.0	d1.7	....	93.5
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	82.6	d .5	83.1	82.6
Do new (25)	51.0	d .9	54.2	53.9
Uraga Dock (50)	92.0	...	92.0	92.8
Hitachi Works (50)	73.9	d .3	74.1	....

Third Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
Japan Fat (50)	62.3	....	62.3	61.2
Japan Soda (25)	35.3	d .5	35.6	35.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.95	106.95	106.95	106.95
Second 5%	106.90	106.90	106.90	106.90
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock. new	132.6	132.8	132.5	133.0
N Y K. old	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.4
N Y K. new	91.4	91.4	91.1	91.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.1	155.1	155.0	...
Do. new	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.8
Teikoku Rayon. n	90.7	90.9	90.2	91.3
Osaka Stock. new	72.5	72.7	72.4	72.9
S. M. Railway	70.5	70.7	70.7	70.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.3
Hitachi Works	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Japan Steel Tube	74.7	74.8	74.7	74.8
Japan Oil	78.8	78.8	78.6	79.0
Japan Mining	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3
Manchurian Ind	60.1	60.1	60.1	...

CHROMIUM FIRM CREATED BY SHOWA MINING COMPANY

New Setup to Develop Domestic Mines, Cobalt and Increase Copper Production

The Showa Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Teikoku Mining Corporation, has decided to create a chromium mining firm on a joint investment basis with the Taiwan Development Company.

Kyohei Kato, president of the Taiwan Development Company is president of the new firm; Hidesaburo Kurushima, Tadashi Hamada, Sampei Takayama, Tsunekichi Koshido and Tadao Sakata directors, and Ichizo Onishi and Keisaburo Yoshida auditors.

For the purpose of developing domestic mines, the Showa Mining Company has decided to manage the Sazanami Mine, Abu-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture and to establish two dressing plants at the Hirakane Mine, Ono-gun, Gifu Prefecture and the Kawasaki Mine, Shibata-gun, Miyagi Prefecture. The company is also to develop cobalt and increase the production of copper ore at the Ian Mine in Chosen.

SOUTH REGIONS RICH IN OILS, FATS SUPPLY

Materials Important for Defense Industry as Well as for Daily Necessities

With the restoration of East Asia to Asiatic races from the grasping Anglo-American races, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has come to be blessed with ample oils and fats, states the Miyako Tuesday in an article on the vegetable resources in the southern regions, with particular reference to copra as a material for the oils and fats industry.

The oils and fats industry of this country depended in the past chiefly on sardine oil for the material, continues the paper, and as to vegetable oils, the industry had to import 90 per cent of the needed materials from abroad. Most vegetable oil materials, except soy beans, were imported from China, however, with the spread of the war in China imports from there declined, states the journal, adding that as a result of the decline the industry had to suffer greatly from a shortage of materials.

Oils and Fats Now for Japan

However, as a result of splendid achievements in the War of Greater East Asia, the oils and fats material situation has taken a favorable turn for this country with rich vegetable oils and fats resources in the southern regions freed from the monopolistic exploitation by the Anglo-American races, further states the journal. According to the paper, of all vegetable oil resources in the southern regions, copra occupies the most important position.

According to an investigation as of 1939, Asia produces 48 per cent of the world total of vegetable oil and fat resources. The ratio of production in Asia against world output follows:

Soy beans	64 per cent
Copra	96 „
Palm kernel	9 „

On the basis of investigation made by the Japan Oils and Fats Control Company, the paper estimates that an annual production of copra in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere amounts to 1,913,000 metric tons, of which 1,402,000 metric tons are available for export.

P.I. Produces Copra

In the past, the Philippines produced annually 800,000 metric tons of copra, of which 200,000 metric tons were consumed in the islands, the remainder going chiefly to the United States. The Netherlands East Indies' annual output of copra reached some 800,000 metric tons of which 300,000 metric tons were for home consumption, the rest being exported to European countries, while British Malaya produced 150,000 metric tons of copra of which 100,000 metric tons were exported to European countries.

The oils and fats industry is not only a peace industry for furnishing such daily necessities as oils and fats and soap, but also occupies an important position in the list of defense industries, to supply lubricating oils, high explosives and others needed in the prosecution of warfare, concludes the paper, adding that with ample materials available in the southern regions the oils and fats industry of this country is promised a highly rosy future.

YAMANAKA SENT TO MANILA TO HEAD MITSUI INTERESTS

Six Affiliated Companies Active In Industrial Development Of Philippines

In view of the importance of industrial development in the Philippines, the Mitsui interests have stationed in Manila Seisaburo Yamanaka, managing auditor of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as general representative of all Mitsui-affiliated companies in the Philippines.

Mr. Yamanaka arrived in Manila April 3, accompanied by Shunji Usami, assistant director of the commercial department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Six Mitsui-affiliated companies are now active in the Philippines, including the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsui Mining Company, Mitsui Agricultural and Forestry Company and the Toyo Menka (Toyo Cotton) Company.

EXPANSION REQUIRED IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Four Companies Now Established in Japan and One in Chosen Turning out Material

Although rich rubber-producing centers in the southern regions came to be placed under Japanese control as a result of victories in the War of Greater East Asia, it is yet necessary for this country to develop the synthetic rubber industry in view of the fact that synthetic rubber has its own merits and in view of its indispensability for certain military and chemical uses, states the Nikkan Kogyo Thursday, in surveying the synthetic rubber industry of this country as well as of the rest of the world.

With permission granted to the Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company to manufacture synthetic rubber in accordance with the Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry Law, this country has now four synthetic rubber manufacturing companies, in Japan Proper, namely the Mitsui Chemical Industry, the Nihon Chisso, the Nihon Kasei and the Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company and one in Chosen, namely the Chosen Chisso. This country's synthetic rubber industry must make efforts for attaining the world level.

Italy Self-Sufficient

In the United States, efforts have been made for the development of the synthetic rubber industry in parallel with the scheme mapped out for rubber tree cultivation in South America and other regions. Italy, under the guidance of advanced German engineers, made strenuous efforts for attaining self-sufficiency in the needed amount of rubber, and satisfactory results were obtained. The country is now in a position to supply most of its needs with synthetic rubber produced by itself. Forced to depend solely on the synthetic rubber industry for the supply of needed rubber for political as well as military reasons, Germany is reported to have the most advanced engineering technique and equipment of all the countries. The tire industry in Germany has attained self-sufficiency in the material.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 9
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,036,553
Deposits	621,000
Loans	408,173

Bill Clearings

April 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	194,145	127,455
Balance	27,791	13,562

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

Colombo—A Step to Catastrophe

The beginning of Japanese air attacks on Colombo on the island of Ceylon and on various points along the eastern coast of the Indian mainland, as reported by foreign press messages, marks another significant step in the descent of the British Empire to catastrophe. What these attacks mean from a strategic point of view can be clearly seen even by the layman if he will but take the trouble to look at the map.

Colombo has been the cross-roads of the marine traffic over the Indian Ocean. All the sea routes from both coasts of the Indian mainland, from Eastern Asia by way of Singapore, from Burma, from Australia, from the Persian Gulf, from the Red Sea, and from around South Africa have converged at Colombo before separating again toward various destinations. Colombo has served as a hub with all the important trade routes of the Indian Ocean radiating out from it like the spokes of a wheel.

Even before the beginning of the Japanese attacks on Colombo, some of the spokes had been broken. The Japanese military achievements of the past few months had broken the spokes to Singapore, Rangoon, and Batavia. The spoke to the Red Sea, although unbroken, had lost most of its significance because the Suez Canal for some time has been closed for all practical purposes. Now with the beginning of the attacks on Colombo itself, however, the entire Indian Ocean traffic system will be broken. It will untie the central knot which has tied together all the threads of the British influence throughout the Indian Ocean area and cause the whole fabric to unravel, just as the earlier capture of Singapore unravelled the entire British sphere of influence in the regions farther to the East.

The immediate military effects will be considerable. The Allied forces in Burma, already practically cut off from all contact with India, will now be even more completely isolated. The entire eastern coast of India will now be under a complete blockade, for with the bombardment of key points on the Indian coast and with the recent occupation of the Andaman Islands, the attack on Ceylon will convert the entire Bay of Bengal into an enclosed lake over which the Japanese can exercise undisputed control. The important metropolis of Calcutta will be stranded high and dry and all the delta region of India will wither away as far as maritime trade is concerned. The entire eastern coast of India will become paralyzed.

The attack on Colombo will also break the thin line of communications which Australia has managed to retain with Britain by way of the Middle East. The only route left for Australia will now be the extremely southerly route from Freemantle to Capetown, and even that will be exposed to risks. The route between Britain and India by way of Capetown also will be broken, and British shipping even to the west coast of India will now have to hug the eastern coast of Africa and make a dash precariously to the extreme northwestern corner of India. The lines by which the British Empire is held together, already drawn thin and tenuous almost to the breaking point, will now be severed at more points than ever.

But as important as are the military effects of the attack on Ceylon, the political consequences may be even more significant. It means that the thongs which have bound India as an unwilling slave to her British master are being cut one by one. If India should only realize what a heaven-sent opportunity is at hand, there is nothing to stop her from grasping hold of her own destiny. In any case, the attack on Colombo marks a significant downward step of the British Empire toward catastrophe.

The Rivers of Java

Most rivers in Java run northwards, down the longer slope, but a few go to the south coast and the Solo and the Brantas in east Java are turned east by northern mountain ranges; they are the longest of the rivers, the Solo being 310 m. long and navigable up to Surakarta. The Brantas is navigable up to Kediri. The southern streams are rapid and rough. In the west the Tarum and Manuk are navigable for some distance. All are used for irrigation.

Wild Life of Australia

Australia does not possess the wide variety of native animals and birds found in the other continents, nor has it fierce and colorful beasts that capture the imagination, but its wild life, nevertheless has a distinctive quality: much of it is extremely primitive, a lingering relic of prehistoric life which has long disappeared from other countries.

Today Australia possesses in the platypus and the spiny ant-eater the only surviving members of the most primitive of all mammals, the egg-laying group. It is the home of practically the whole of the pouched mammals or marsupials, which produce their young in an immature state and harbor them in the mother's pouch.

Of the marsupials, the best known are the kangaroo, wallaby, opossum, and the quaint little native bear or koala.

Most of the bird families in the world are represented in Australia. They vary from the flightless emu to the lyre-bird, a master of mimicry; from the dainty blue wren to the essentially Australian kookaburra, whose raucous laughter is a feature of the bush.

Australia possesses too, in the mound-builders, birds whose nesting habits are as primitive as those of the reptiles. Among these are the mallee hen and brush turkey, which, instead of sitting on their eggs, leave them to hatch under a mound of earth and decaying vegetable matter.

There are no large and ferocious beasts such as are found in the Old World. Indeed most of the animals can be kept as pets. The only flesh-eating animal is the dingo, a wild dog which will kill a sheep but would shrink from any more venturesome fray.

Koalar or Native Australian Bear

Of all the Australian animals, the koala or native bear has perhaps the widest appeal. Except when teased or frightened, they are as inoffensive as they look. Full-grown koalas are about two feet long and are covered with thick woolly fur, grey on top and yellowish white below. They live in certain species of eucalyptus trees and, although very clumsy and slow on the ground, are remarkably well adapted for climbing. They are very fastidious in their diet. Not only do they refuse everything but eucalyptus leaves, but even of these they will eat only 20 of the 600 varieties known to exist. The leaves apparently provide both food and drink; for the koala seldom, if ever, drinks.

As a rule koalas breed every second year, only one being produced at a birth. Like all marsupials the young koala is born in an immature state and harbored in the mother's pouch, where it is suckled and grows for about six months. It then emerges fully furred, about six inches long and about half a pound in weight. From then onward until it is about a year old it is carried either in the mother's pouch or on her back.

Before white settlement began in Australia, koalas were plentiful in the eastern and south-eastern portions of the continent but after the clearing of the eucalyptus forests, which provide their sole refuge and sustenance, and the extensive killing of them for their furs, they have practically disappeared from the southern states and are now mainly confined to eastern Queensland. Today they are protected by law, and every effort is being made in special sanctuaries to maintain them and to increase their number.

Aborigines in Australia

There are in Australia about 54,000 full-blooded and 23,000 half-caste aborigines, who represent the last of one of the world's most primitive races. Of these approximately 31,000 are nomadic, and live in the remote unsettled areas of the interior and Northern Australia in the primitive style of the Stone Age, using the boomerang, fire stick, stone knife, and tomahawk. Most of the others are in Government-supervised camps.

A Year Ago Today

April 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Indicating the infiltration methods which the Anglo-Saxon nations had been employing in the South Pacific, Tokitaro Kuroki, the first Japanese Consul on the island of New Caledonia described the coup d'etat on the French island by the de Gaullist faction.

Said Mr. Kuroki, "I vividly remember the incident when a French High Commissioner arrived at Noumea on board a Norwegian vessel escorted by an Australian warship. He was sent there by the de Gaullist Government in London. He ordered the Governor-General stationed at the island capital by Vichy to resign and filled the post himself. A coup d'etat soon occurred on the island at the instigation of the new Governor-General who is still in power. The island is under the influence of the de Gaullist Administration or rather that of the British Government. This is daily becoming manifest because of the propinquity of the island to Australia. Everything there is being controlled by British interests."

The Navy, War and Interior Departments of the United States agreed to a proposal to spend $50,000,000 for the defense of the Philippines by using money from funds owed the Philippine Commonwealth by the American Government. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and the cabinet officer in charge of Philippine matters, were expected to present the proposition to the President for approval.

This proposition was already reported to have been fully endorsed by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, who was said to have transmitted to American officials his pledge to support any defense measures which might be undertaken on the islands. The proposal became known following the series of conferences in Manila between Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander of the British Far Eastern Forces, Admiral Thomas Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and the leading American and Filipino army officers in the Philippines.

BRITAIN'S OLD TACTICS FOUND TO BE FAILURE

Churchill and Cripps Can't Fool India and People

Indian leaders are greatly disappointed at the new British plan for India which Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, has just made public.

They are bitterly disappointed because neither their British ruler is going to let the Indians govern themselves, nor has it made a definite statement as to how soon India will be allowed to restore a portion of that freedom, which was entirely hers before she was brutally turned into a vassal of the British Empire.

Thinking Indian leaders have fully realized that the heavens may fall, the earth may be consumed, but the British Government is not going to give India independence or even dominion status immediately.

The United Press, an American news agency, already reported from New Delhi that rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals by the Working Committee of the National Indian Congress Party loomed as a definite possibility.

In this connection, the United Press declared, "It was learned definitely that a majority of members of the Congress Party Working Committee favors the rejection of Cripps' proposals, in which connection one Congress leader asserted: 'not really a single member favors the acceptance of the proposals as they stand,' since no changes are possible according to Cripps' previous statements."

Doubts Cripps' Success

The same news service added that some circles in New Delhi believe that Cripps' mission is approaching an end unless the British Government authorizes its emissary to make an amendment to his proposals through negotiations. Who blames Indian leaders for turning down Sir Stafford's proposals? A glance at them clearly reveals a total lack of Britain's sincerity toward India.

In the first place, Sir Stafford's announcement struck a strangely tempting but viciously evasive note in the ears of the Indian people for it said: "Immediately upon cessation of hostilities, there shall be set up in India an elective body, charged with the task of forming a new constitution for India." This diplomatic statement offers nothing new to India inasmuch as it does not specify the deadline of India's vassalage.

All Indian leaders are asking: "why doesn't the British Government give India dominion status right now?" They are saying: "If Britain is so seriously concerned over India as she professes she is, why doesn't Britain give immediate consideration to the vital problem of India's new constitution, since the present conflict has no direct bearing on the status of India?"

According to Sir Stafford, the British Government will assume control and direction of Indian defense during the critical period, which now faces India and before the constitution can be framed. But he hastily but diplomatically added: "but the Indian Government and the people will assume responsibility of organizing the full military, moral, and material resources of the country." What does this amount to? It is the same old excuse the British Government gives to other people whenever it is obliged to look after its own interests.

The British Government wants India to be a part of the British Empire as long as possible in view of the fact that India is abundant in natural resources and manpower, which the British badly need to carry on the crucial fight against Japan.

British Empire Tottering

The position of the British Empire has never been so precarious as today. We find that the Allied fleet in the Southwestern Pacific has been smashed to pieces. Not only that, Singapore and the Dutch islands of Java and Sumatra, which formerly acted as barriers to the extension of Japanese military operations to the Indian Ocean, are now Japanese bases.

As a result, the great Indian Ocean, which was once truthfully called a British lake, is becoming more and more a Japanese lake from a military point of view.

Under these circumstances, Britain knows that if the people of India do not cooperate wholeheartedly with her in resisting what she fears to be an inevitable Japanese advance, Britain will be shoved completely out of East Asia. That is why Britain is bending every effort to prevent the Indians from

(Continued on Page 3)

GREATER EAST ASIA WAR FOUGHT TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF PACIFIC

America's Plunder and Exploitation by Armed Force Against Monroe Doctrine Doomed to Collapse

By TSURUMI YUSUKE

The bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor on the eventful morning of December 8, 1941 wiped out not only the United States Pacific Fleet but also the unjust situation prevailing in the Pacific area.

Looking back, one cannot help being amazed at the extent to which the Pacific scene had been distorted before the Battle of Hawaii. It was geo-politically unnatural, racially irrational and politically, economically and culturally unstable.

Consequently, it can be stated that even if the Japanese-American conversations of last year had resulted in some measure of success, the Pacific situation was bound to undergo a drastic change sooner or later. As long as the basic conditions in this part of the world remained unnatural and unstable, an agreement would have served only to postpone conflict between the two countries.

Through Diplomatic Channels

But at that time, who could have predicted that Japan would achieve such a brilliant and far-reaching success as she did at Pearl Harbor? Highly laborious and unsatisfactory though they were, there seemed to be no alternative but to patiently attempt to solve the problems of the Pacific through diplomatic channels.

With the great change in the Pacific situation, the old problems besetting this vast expanse of water have disappeared; and new problems, problems that demand our able solution have arisen. The problems that existed in the Pacific before December 8 had resulted, in the last analysis, from the imperialistic activities of the European Powers in this part of the world ever since the beginning of the 16th century. Later these problems were increased in complexity by the rise of United States imperialism.

Even before 1583, when Balboa crossed the Panamanian Isthmus to place himself in history as the first White man to reach the eastern shores of the Pacific, it is believed that Portuguese sailors were already navigating the waters of the East Indies; and by the time Magellan took the Philippines in the name of the Spanish King, it is probable that the Portuguese had discovered the Malay Peninsula as well as many Southwestern Pacific Islands such as Sumatra, Java, and Amboina.

Notorious Sea-Robbers

Not long afterward, the English and the Dutch began to appear on the Pacific stage. With characteristic ruthlessness, they stripped the Portuguese and the Spaniards of their Pacific possessions. The British came to this part of the world originally as pirates. Both Francis Drake, the first Englishman to cross the Pacific, and Dambey, the first Englishman to reach Australia, were notorious sea-robbers. Drake was made a fleet admiral in the British Navy and Dambey's records became known for their outstanding contribution to science. But these facts cannot alter one bit the ugly truth that these men spent a good part of their lives as buccaneers.

Similarly, any beneficial achievements of the British in Asia, if there be any, shall never wipe clean the slate on which is scrawled the shameful fact that the British plundered India and forced the evil opium habit on the Chinese.

The Dutch also made their first appearance in the Pacific area as plunderers. In hopes of securing a monopoly over the jewels and spices of this region, the Netherlanders snatched the East Indies from the powerless Portuguese and even attempted to wrest the Philippines from the Spaniards. Their establishment of the Dutch East Indies in 1602 was solely for the purpose of self-benefit.

Purpose of Expansion

Thus the basic purpose of European expansion into this part of the world was self-enrichment, and brute force was the means by which they sought to attain this end. The Spaniards, the Portuguese, the English, and the Dutch as well as the French, Russians, and Americans who appeared later, all had the same objective and used the same methods.

This finally led to the rise of a perverted and unjust situation in the Pacific. International agreements and treaties made later were nothing more than means of trying to legalize and thus give concrete form to this situation. America's frenzied insistence upon the maintenance of the Nine Power Pact, the Four Power Treaty, and the Kellogg Pact, in the final analysis was for the specific purpose of justifying the acts of men who were no better than Drake or Dambey.

Such actions, designed for the purpose of making permanent a situation in the Pacific that would serve only to enrich nations thousands of miles away, was not only geo-politically, racially and culturally irrational but outrageously unjust as well.

But as any attempt to legalize and thus make permanent conditions arising from plunder and exploitation is bound to prove fruitless in the end, it can be said that the situation in the Pacific was fated to undergo a basic change, sooner or later. The old Pacific problems arose from the complex relationships among the various Powers with interests in the Pacific, and they were, for the most part, based on the treaties signed at Versailles and Washington in 1921. America insisted upon the maintenance of these treaties, but Japan stressed the fact that the new international situation demanded the application of new principles. Moreover, as America's arrogant and self-seeking attitude made it impossible to settle the differences between the two countries diplomatically, no alternative remained but to achieve a solution through the stern application of force.

Kellogg Pact Abrogated

Obviously, all the features of the old Pacific situation should not be indiscriminately discarded; But there are some features which must go. First of all, the Nine Power Treaty and the Four Power Treaty must be removed. There is no reason whatsoever for the existence of such treaties in the new Pacific Era. As for the provisions of the League of Nations and the Disarmament Treaty, they were unilaterally negated by Japan, and thus had lost their effect even before December 8. And the Kellogg Pact was abrogated by the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the War of Greater East Asia.

The basis of American foreign policy deserves special consideration here. Roughly speaking, it is composed of three parts. The first concerns China, and is made up of the principles of the "Open Door," "Equal Opportunity," and "Territorial Integrity"; the second concerns the Americas and is known as Pan-Americanism; the third, which is directed at Europe, is called the Monroe Doctrine.

Among these doctrines exists a glaring contradiction. Even some Americans pointed this out, and if their leaders had paid a little more attention to their utterances the United States would not have had to face such a tragic situation as it faces today.

The spirit of the Monroe Doctrine is negative. It is in one word "continentalism." It was the ideal revered by the "Father" of the United States, George Washington, and by the third American President, Thomas Jefferson, as well.

Influenced by Imperialism

America is paying a high price today for failing to respect this spirit. The leaders of the United States, influenced by advocates of imperialism, typified by Captain Mahan, began to advance into the Pacific during the latter part of the 19th century. In 1898 America seized Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. This was a clear repudiation of George Washington's last injunctions as well as a decided deviation from America's traditional foreign policy. From this time on, American foreign policy lapsed into heterodoxy, so to speak.

In 1899, United States Secretary of State John Hay issued the famous proclamation on the "Open Door" in China; and in the following year, he set forth his statement concerning the "Territorial Integrity" of China. Between these two proclamations was a definite linking. That is, America not only wanted to intrude in Chinese affairs, but was clearly prepared to back up her actions with force.

While proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine, which ousted the political interference of European Powers from the Americas, the United States sought to advance politically into the western Pacific. The co-existence of these two basic attitudes was a great ideological contradiction for America disapproved the imperialism of European Powers, and at the same time sought approval for hers.

The Monroe Doctrine, originally political in nature gradually evolved into a sphere economy principle, and recently it has even started to acquire a cultural tinge. In other words, the entire Western Hemisphere has become a vast happy hunting ground for United States capital as well as an experimental plot for American civilization.

No Grounds to Object

As she proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine with its highly exclusive economic tendency, it was entirely illogical as well as unjust for America to insist upon the maintenance of the "Open Door," "Equality of Opportunity, and "Territorial Integrity" on a continent separated from her by thousands of miles of water. That is to say, America had no grounds to object to the endeavors of other nations which were trying to establish a sphere economy in their part of the world.

Realizing that the Monroe Doctrine and America's Pacific policy were utterly incompatible from the standpoint of logic, there were not a few persons in the United States who urged their leaders to abandon the Philippines and withdraw from the western Pacific. But those who held the reins of American Government turned a deaf ear to such well-considered suggestions and imperiously adhere to their imperialistic Pacific policy.

In pursuing this policy, the heads of the United States chose brute force as the means of achieving their ends. Bringing into play the enormous resources of their country, they sought to make their nation the most powerful military Power on earth. But the decisive Battle of Hawaii dealt a fatal blow to such irrationality, injustice and arrogance.

Ultimate Objective of War

The immediate problem confronting Japan is to drive out every vestige of evil American influence from the western Pacific area. The War of Greater East Asia must be fought until all the unnatural and unjust conditions in the Pacific have been completely uprooted. And the ultimate objective of the war should be the solution of the new problems that have arisen in this part of the world.

These problems originate from the necessity of establishing in the Pacific area a self-contained sphere of existence, in other words the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. First, the people of Greater East Asia must be awakened to the fact that they are racially akin.

The term "Greater East Asia people" includes the Tungus in northern Asia, the Hans in central Asia and the Burmese and the races of French Indo-China in the south, as well as the Melasians, the Micronesians, and the Polynesians who make up the Pacific island races. In this respect, Hawaii, which is one of the original homes of the Polynesians must be placed eventually within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The cultural levels of these races vary, it it true, but there is a basic similarity that pervades all their lives, and these inherent qualities make it possible for them to live and work together as brothers. Once all the people in the Co-Prosperity Sphere come to realize this fact, it will not be difficult to make them willingly work out their destinies together by forming a common sphere of existence.

Self-Sustenance Necessary

There is also the economic problem of securing self-sustenance within this sphere. This is all the more necessary when other parts of the world are moving rapidly toward sphere economy.

Security must also be assured this sphere. This brings up the problem of setting up a common defense system; and to set up a common defense system, a common political organ will also have to be established.

Such are the new problems of the Pacific. While carrying out a program of wiping out all the unjust conditions in the Pacific, it will be necessary to carry out a program of construction by solving the new Pacific problems and thereby make possible the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.—Gaiko Jiho, a monthly magazine.

—Of Things Japanese—

GOOD OR EVIL REPRESENTED

By MOCK JOYA

Japanese dolls have developed from "hitokata," the symbol of Kami or man, which also sometimes represented good or evil spirits. In early days, the hitokata was made in the crude shape of man, generally cut out of paper.

The two Japanese characters which read "hitokata" later came to be pronounced "Ningyo" (doll). This change in pronouncing the two Chinese characters also shows the evolution from the early spiritual symbol to dolls which are toys or works of art.

In the Heian period (794-1192), when an epidemic swept through a district, a huge hitokata or doll was made of straw and placed on the road for driving away the disease. It was thought that the hitokata represented the spirit of impurity and calamity, and when it was placed by the road it would take away the epidemic.

Even today the same custom is still observed in many local districts. Big straw dolls, about five feet high, are made and placed at the village boundary to prevent epidemics or to drive out rice eating insects. It is believed that diseases and insects will follow the doll and leave the village. Later the doll is thrown into a river, carrying with it all the diseases or insects.

It was since the end of the 12th century that a custom of receiving hitokata from shrines for guarding against evils and diseases developed. This practice is followed today throughout the country. The popular custom is to receive the hitokata from the shrine and pass it over one's body; then it will take away all evil spirits and diseases troubling the individual. The hitokata is returned to the shrine where it is burned with rites, so destroying all evils and diseases taken from the people.

From the simple hitokata of paper or straw developed dolls of clay, metal, porcelain, wood or rags. Thus came huge dolls for festival floats, puppet dolls, hinamatsuri dolls, dolls to play with and others. Some are works of art and are elaborately dressed.

BALTIC NATIONS FREED FROM BOLSHEVIST RULE

Given Administration of Their Own Aided by Germany

Frankfurter Zeitung

The Baltic countries are situated at the edge of Europe's civilization. That it was German civilization which connected those States with the Continent need no longer be proven in detail.

In the summer of 1941 German armed forces freed those peoples from the terror of Bolshevist rule. When, establishing a civil administration, the Reich made use of the basic principles that existed while Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were still independent countries. All three have now been given an administration of their own, led by their own countrymen.

It would be wrong to imagine that new administrative bodies had been formed in those countries from one day to the next. The development which was brought to a preliminary conclusion by the recent decree of the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories began immediately after Germany had taken over the civil administration. From the first day on, the German authorities relied upon the cooperation of the inhabitants of the Baltic States.

Cooperation and Assistance

During the upheaval, caused by the fighting, the Lithuanian people tried to help themselves by appointing General Councilors. Reports of the Propaganda Company described at that time how home defense corps were formed and how Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian mayors cooperated with the German armed forces and rendered assistance to the German civil administration. The number of people who volunteered for the German Labor Service and for the German armed forces was also a significant sign, so that gradually public life in those districts assumed a different form from that of White Ruthenia for instance.

In the occupied territories and in those under its sovereignty the Reich is creating those administrative organizations which seem to be best adapted to their historic past and to the needs of the present. A number of different forms have already been made use of: The Protectorate, the General Government, the different forms of administration and even self-government, such as in Norway, Belgium and Serbia, and now the "self-responsible work of the native authorities" in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Their cooperation is what matters in the first place. With the decree, formally establishing these administrations, every inhabitant of the three General Districts has been exhorted to do his share in the fight against Bolshevism.

The Baltic countries, though not

(Continued on Page 4)

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Early Life of Gandhi

Gandhi was born in 1869 at Porbander, in the province of Gujerat, and was named Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. His family belonged to the Vaisya caste, or business class, and to the Jain sect of religious devotees, who practised the principle of never injuring a living thing. His father was a capable administrator but an unorthodox financier; he lost place after place through honesty, gave nearly all his wealth to charity, and left the rest to his family.

Mohandas went to the village school, and increased rapidly in wisdom and understanding. While still a boy he became an atheist, being displeased with the gallantries of certain adulterous Hindu gods; and to make clear his everlasting scorn for religion, he scandalized everyone by eating meat. The meat disagreed with him, and he became religious again.

At eight he was engaged, and at 12 he was married to Kasturbai, who has been loyal to him through all his adventures, riches, poverty, imprisonments, and Brahmacharya. At 18 he passed examinations for the university, and went to London to study law. His mother was loath to see him go, and exacted from him a promise, sworn to before a priest, to abstain from wine, meat, and sexual relations while away from India.

Abandons to Become Englishman

In London he did his best to become an "English gentleman"; he dressed with devotion, and took lessons in elocution, dancing, violin and French. The schedule proved too much for him, and in a lucid interval he threw over the whole social curriculum, and resolved to abandon forever the attempt to be an Englishman. When he returned to India he was more Hindu than before.

Those years in London taught him three subversive ideas: nationalism, democracy, and Christianity. He observed the free life of the English, and their control over their Government; and he conceived the idea that his own people would enjoy a like independence. He admired the English form of government, and wished that British practice would conform with English theory; he marveled that a people so dedicated to liberty should be capable of enslaving a nation. The London Vegetarian Society won him to its creed, and the English Theosophists persuaded him to study the most famous production of his country's literature, the Bhagavad-Gita.

He read Mazzini, and felt for India all that that passionate patriot had felt for Italy. He read Thoreau, and learned from him the art of civil disobedience; he translated parts of Plato and Ruskin, and he consumed page after page of Tolstoi. Here again was the doctrine of resistance without violence; here too was the condemnation of all non-reproductive sexual relations. In his first year in England he read 80 books on Christianity; but the only one of them that seemed to him to understand Christ, was the New Testament. The Sermon on the Mount "went straight to my heart on the first reading." He took the counsels to return good for evil, and to avoid all violence even to enemies, as the highest expression of all human idealism; and he resolved rather to fail with these than to succeed without them.

Was a Rich Man

He had gone to England in 1888; in 1891 having been admitted to the Bar, he returned to India. For a while he practised law in Bombay. He refused to prosecute for debt, and always reserved the right to abandon a case which he had come to think unjust. In 1893 he received a call from South Africa to conduct some litigation for a Hindu firm doing business in Pretoria. When for this second time he left India he thought he would return to it presently and permanently; he did not suspect that Africa would hold him for 20 years. Within a short time after his arrival he had built up for himself a profitable practice in Johannesburg, with an income of over $20,000 a year. He was, for those days, and at a remarkably early age, a rich man.

He found his fellow-Hindus in South Africa bitterly maltreated by prejudice and law. They had come to Natal originally as contract laborers; gradually they had built up a thriving settlement, whose growth gave the English and the Boers an unpleasant topic to agree upon. These practical peoples took various means of suggesting to the Hindus the desirability of their returning to India at an early date; they threw them out of trains and hotels, insulted them, kicked them down stairs, and had them beaten up by those expert gangs which can be hired for these purposes in all civilized communities. In 1906 the South African Government passed an act requiring the Hindus to report to the police for the taking of their thumb-prints. In 1912 the Union Court of South Africa declared all marriages by the Hindu rite to be null and void; and the Government of Natal laid upon every Hindu in the province a poll tax of $15 a year.

Gandhi was about to return to India when a committee of Hindus asked his help against these disabilities. They offered him large fees. He agreed to remain and give himself to their cause; he refused all pay, abandoned the comfortable mode of life to which he had be-

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,452 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942 Price 8 Sen

CHRISTMAS ISLAND OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES; BATAAN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED

POLITICAL FREEDOM SEEN GOAL OF INDIA AS NEW BID FAILURE

Own Government as Well as Defense Power Believed Sought By Congress Leader

BRITAIN SEEKS SOLUTION

New Offers Reported by Asahi Correspondent—Stand of Muslims Is Riddle

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The Indian National Congress Party, which rejected the revised proposals submitted by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy, will most likely insist on India's complete political independence, well-informed circles in London believe according to information available here.

The fundamental reasons of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's rejection of the British proposals are believed to be as follows:

1. When India becomes a battlefield, the Indian people will have to either face the enemy alone or with the Allied Forces. Therefore, the Indians must have not only their own Government but their own defense power as well.

2. Only when complete political freedom, including the power for defense have been given to the Indians, will India be able to mobilize its tremendous manpower and inexhaustible resources for resistance against invaders. In such an event, the Indians are prepared to accept the British and American military leadership.

British Seen Anxious

Threatened with final rupture of the Anglo-India negotiations, the British Government is now putting all-out efforts to bring about some kind of a solution, the most recent indication of which is the new proposals made to the Indian leaders, Wednesday, according to a New Delhi report received by the Asahi correspondent at Shanghai, Thursday.

The new proposals, the correspondent revealed, are centered around the two items:

(1) Transfer of the right of national defense to India, and

(2) An offer of compromise concerning the establishment of the Dominion status in India.

The Indian National Congress, after receiving these proposals from Sir Stafford Cripps early Wednesday morning, referred them to the working commission of the Congress. The discussion was expected to be kept up Thursday, the report said.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All India Muslim League, on receipt of the new proposals Wednesday evening, immediately convened the working commission of the same League to let it consider the offers.

The Asahi telegram from Shanghai, in this connection, said that after all some form of a compromise will possibly be reached between India and Britain. This prediction, the telegram explained, is based on the following two factors going on behind the scenes:

(1) General Louis Johnson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, is sparing no effort to help bring the negotiations to a success. It was Johnson himself that revealed the new proposals of the British Government. After making this revelation, Wednesday morning, he had a close talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading member of the National Congress in the afternoon. He also had an hour's conversation with Sir Stafford on the same day, it was reported.

(2) The attitude of the All India Muslim League is hard to predict. The League used to advocate the "Pakistan" (Serene Land) movement and wanted a part of India solely for the Muslims. This seems to have been greatly altered recently judging from the reason raised by the League against the former British proposals, saying that the League aimed for a whole Independent India. No "Pakistan" theory was mentioned at that time.

New Offer Rejected

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The Working Committee of the National Congress Party of India rejected the revised British proposals handed to President Abul Kalam Azad by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special British envoy, according to a dispatch received here from London today.

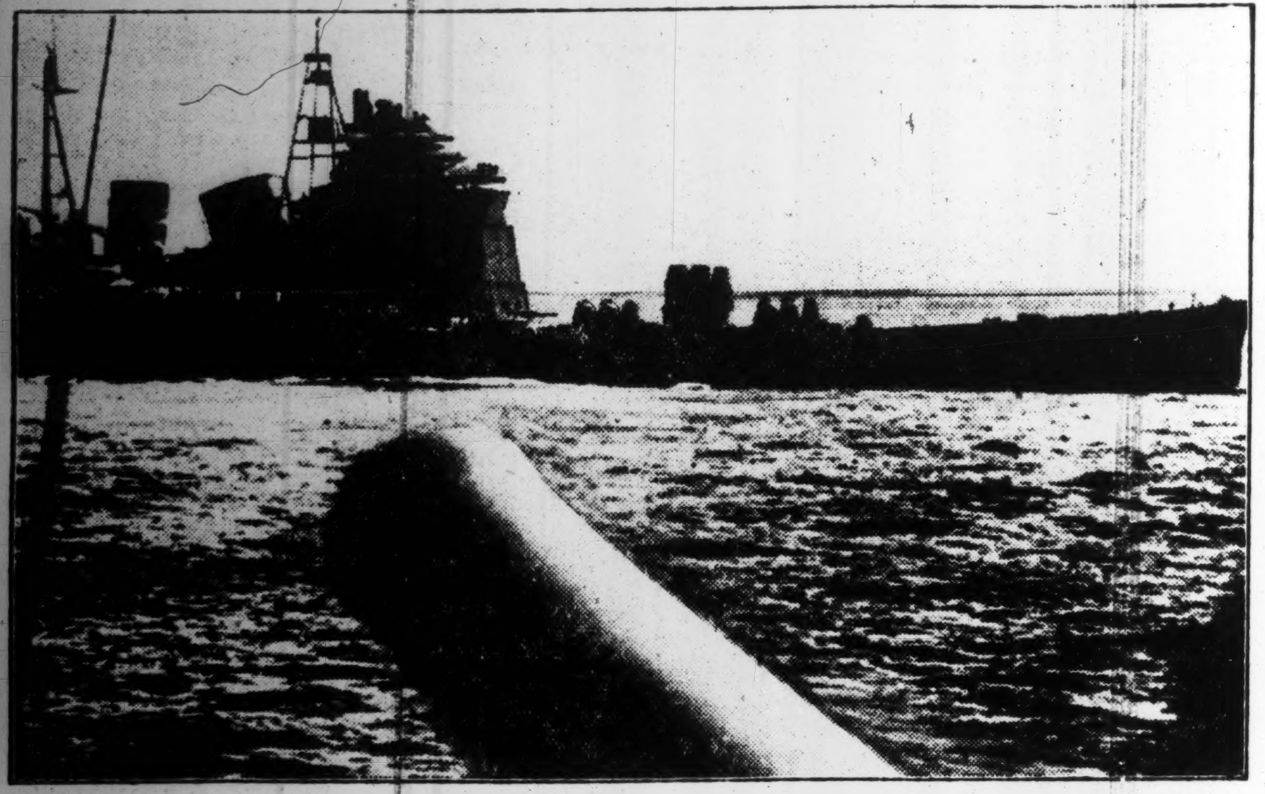
The reasons for rejection of the new British proposals, according to the same dispatch, are believed to be as follows:

1. The Congress Party demands the immediate transfer of full political power to the Indians, including the absolute control over the defense.

2. Although the British War Cabinet, after a long conference on April 4, was believed to have authorized Sir Stafford to make maximum concessions, the British

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Invincibility on Sea



Majestically sweeping through the waves of the Indian Ocean are seen a squadron of the mighty Imperial Fleet. Ringing up signal victories in clashes with the fast-fading enemy navy, Britannia's once proud hold over this sea area has now been wrested away by the iron-clad cohorts which flaunt the glorious Sun Banner. (Photo by Cameraman Mochizuki of the Navy Information Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Registration of Candidates Nearly Over As 1,048 Names Listed in Vote Campaign

The total number of candidates registered up to 11 p.m. on Thursday reached 1,048. Recommended candidates totaled 445 as against 603 free candidates. New men are predominant with 632, while the present members of the House of Representatives total 352 and former members 64.

The registration is believed to have been practically completed, as of the persons recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, there now remain only 20 who have not yet filed their intentions. Those who were recommended or had registered but later decided not to run for election, so far reach 22, with eight having signified their intention during Thursday of not running.

Candidates already registered are as follows, according to Domei:

—Candidates—	Recommended	Free	Total
New men	206	426	632
Present members	220	132	352
Former members	19	45	64
Total	445	603	1,048

Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, yesterday afternoon, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence to report on matters concerning the forthcoming general election of the House of Representatives.

After an hour's talk with Premier Tojo on various questions, Mr. Yuzawa departed.

Sotaro Ishiwata, Secretary-General of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, called on Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, at the Premier's official residence at 2 p.m. the same day and conferred with him for a short period.

JAPANESE STRENGTH AFFIRMED, U.S. TOLD

Foreign Policy Association Warns Against Underestimating Japan Economically

Declaring that the firm and strong economic power of Japan has now been clearly substantiated particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Foreign Policy Association, Incorporated, in New York, in its recent report warned the American people that a country with enormous resources and colossal production power will not necessarily emerge victorious in a war, the Asahi reported this morning from Lisbon, quoting Washington dispatches, according to Domei.

The gist of the association's report was as follows, according to the Asahi dispatches:

"Opinions are apparently rampant in the United States that a country with enormous resources and great productive power will win a war. This is certainly a most dangerous error. Resources and productivity prove decisively effective only when they are utilized as a cardinal part of general strategic operations.

"Scrutinizing the preparations of the United States for the Pacific War, it is noted that the United States, for all its superior productive power, has so far failed to attain any concrete and effective results.

"The underestimation of the future economic developments of Japan in the occupied areas in the southern regions is a great mistake. The southern regions are abundant in rich natural resources necessary for important wartime industries. It is entirely impossible to destroy those resources by the scorched-earth policy. The scorched-earth strategy is effective only when the natives of the areas to which such a strategy has been applied continue guerilla operations long after the termination of hostilities.

"So long as the natives do not become conscious of the advantages which will be brought to them by such operations, the scorched-earth strategy in the southern regions is an utter impossibility."

Guerilla Units Planned

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Colonel James Layton Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, revealed today in Ottawa the proposed formation of Canadian guerilla units in British Columbia, according to reports received here from Ottawa today.

Training headquarters immediately will be established, the report said.

PLANS PROGRESSING FOR YASUKUNI RITES

Services for War-Dead to Be Solemnized From April 23—30,000 Bereaved Invited

Detailed preparations are now under way to accommodate the 30,000 fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the war heroes of the China and the Nomonhan Affairs, who will attend the special spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine to be solemnized from April 23 to 28.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, chairman of the Festival Committee paid homage to the Shrine on Thursday with his committee members at 9 a.m. after which they met at the Memorial of the Shrine to discuss all details of the coming festival.

The vanguard of family members are expected to reach here on April 17, headed by 350 from Okinawa Prefecture, who will arrive in Tokyo at 8 a.m. on that day.

The members, who are limited this year to two for each war hero, will have free transportation, and to make their trip pleasant, special carriages will be provided for them.

Meanwhile, on their trips to the capital, the Agriculture Ministry has completed plans to give them lunches, which will be distributed through the hands of "behind-the-front societies" at designated stations.

Lodgings and meals for the 30,000 during their stay in Tokyo are under rapid preparation, and dioramas and panoramas have begun to decorate the Shrine compounds. From April 15, various service societies will prepare gifts for these members of the families.

The Committee is seeing to every detail so that these people will not overtire themselves in unaccustomed Tokyo. A program of one function each day by each group has been prepared, and each group will be accompanied by military officers, soldiers and health officers, who will look to their comfort.

Plans have even been made for in case of an air raid.

Concert at Ankara

Transocean

ANKARA, March 30.—High Government officials and diplomats yesterday attended a concert given here by a German philharmonic orchestra under the direction of Hans von Benda. Among those present was Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, who is on a visit to Ankara.

LENGTHY TALK HELD AT LONDON MEETING

Hopkins and General Marshall Closeted With Churchill on Reaching Capital

U.S. ARMY SAID GROWING

Whereabouts of Second Front Is Question Since America Can't Send Troops

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, and General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, immediately after their arrival in London called on Premier Winston Churchill and had a long conference with the British leader, according to a dispatch reaching here today.

Speaking to the press following the conference, General Marshall stated that he had come to Britain to discuss general questions with British military leaders.

Commenting on the United States' military strength, he said that at the time of the participation of the United States in the current war, the numerical strength of the United States Army and air forces was 1,000,000, but that three divisions were newly organized in March. General Marshall added that the American Army will be increased this summer at the rate of four divisions a month.

Mr. Hopkins told the press that the aim of his visit to Britain is to confer with Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of War Production, on munition production problems.

He stated further that war cannot be won by munition production alone, but that the United States is determined to send as much arms and munitions as it can to Britain.

Second Front, Where?

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—The departure of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, for London is regarded by British military observers as a step for intensifying the British-American agreement for joint military operation reached between Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European Waters, and British military authorities, according to a report from London.

Furthermore, it is observed that the opening of the second front by British-American joint operation has become imminent but where the so-called second front would be started is not known.

It is reported, however, that for helping the British Eighth Army in North Africa, for protecting the Suez Canal and for preventing the Axis advance to the Red Sea, the newly formed British-American forces would be directly sent to Egypt, and also operations would be commenced in Dakar and other French territories in Africa for restraining the enemy forces.

The operation of the second front would naturally result in pacifying the strong opinion prevailing now both in the United States and Great Britain for urging positive offensive, and will also satisfy the Soviet Union that is demanding the opening of the second front.

However, not much in the way of actual results can be expected of such a plan for it is impossible for the United States to send a large number of troops to Europe because of the present shortage of ships. To send two divisions of the Army,

(Continued on Page 2)

Wide Offense Moves Started by Army in Philippines

ACTIONS FAVORABLE

A general assault has been commenced by Imperial Forces against enemy positions on the Bataan Peninsula, in the Philippines, according to an announcement, at noon today, by the Imperial Headquarters, reports Domei. The announcement follows:

"Japanese Army Units in the Philippines launched a general offensive on American and Philippine troops on the Bataan Peninsula on April 3, Jimmu Tennosai, the anniversary of the demise of Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the Japanese Empire. The war situation is developing favorably for the Japanese troops."

Enemy Suffer Food Lack

Asahi Service

BATAAN FRONT, P.I., April 9.—Enemy troops on the Bataan Peninsula are suffering from a shortage of food supply with those becoming ill from lack of vitamins already reaching 3,200.

Strategy Gains Results

War strategies by the "Wild Eagles" of the Imperial Air Force are by no means limited.

This was recently proved on the Burmese front along the mid-reaches of the Irrawaddy River when the Magwe airfield was completely destroyed by Imperial Army bombers. The brief account of the raid as given by an Asahi correspondent at an unnamed air base in Burma follows:

The first attack on the airfield was made in the early part of the day when a formation of the Imperial war birds flew over the area in a leisurely way so as to give the enemy enough time to make defense preparations.

An aerial battle was soon in progress over the airfield. Three enemy planes were downed, and the Imperial Air Force returned safely to its base.

So far, the course of the air battle had been rather regular and the enemy, after their engagement with the Japanese raiders alighted for a brief rest on the ground. Suddenly a fresh raid was made over the same field with the result that all the planes on the ground were blown up or damaged.

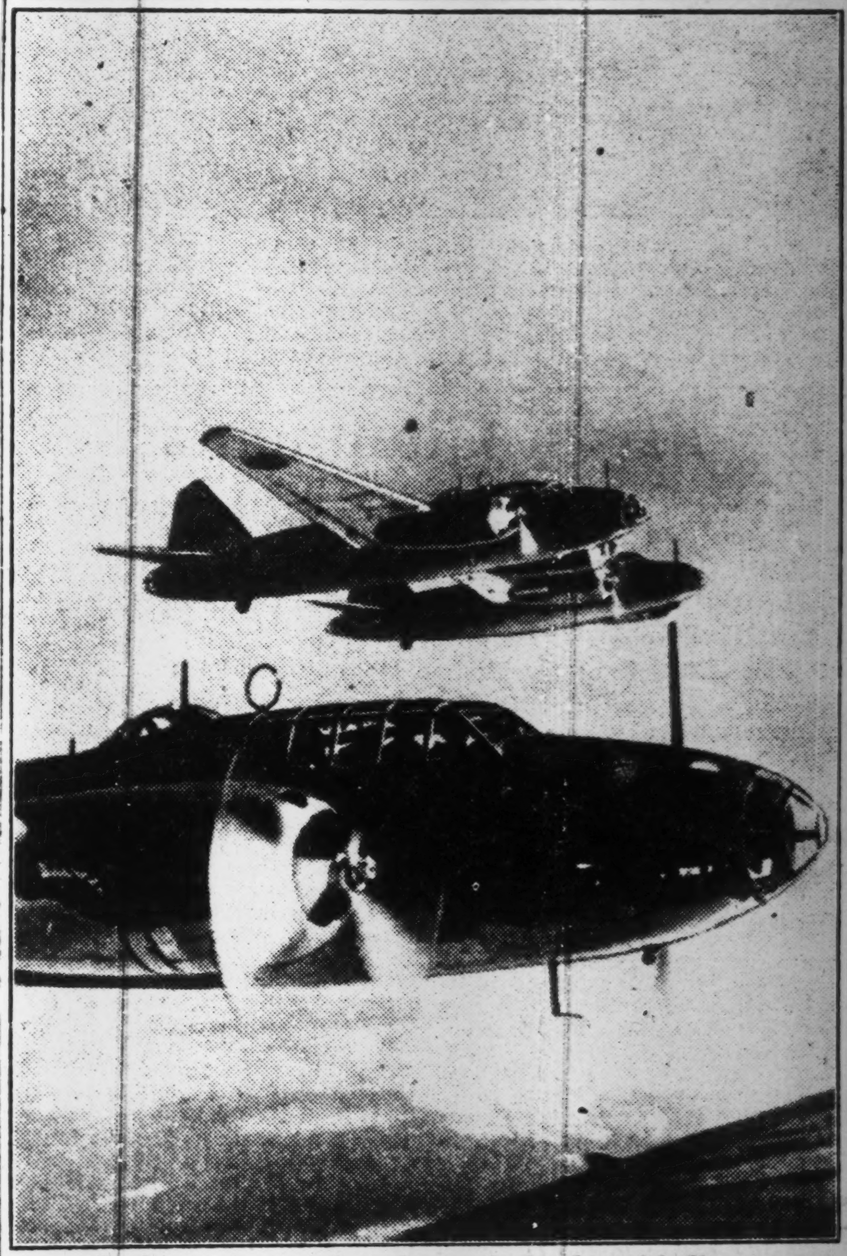
The Asahi correspondent was in one of the light bombers which joined the blitz-raid made on the heels of the previous one. He saw for the first time how far-reaching and effective was the result of the raid by the Imperial Wild Eagles.

This successive attack was made by a mighty formation of a certain number of bombers and fighters. When it reached over the Magwe airfield at full speed, some fighters first swooped down close to the ground. The enemy, suddenly plunged into great confusion, hurried to meet the fighters with machine-guns, when down came many bombers.

The correspondent soon saw from his plane, many large columns of smoke and debris shoot up from the ground, showing that the bombing operation had been effective. A few large-type planes were vividly seen emitting fire. With all these achievements attained within a few minutes, the Imperial Wild Eagles arrived safely at their base to make the following tacit but full report:

"All enemy planes were completely covered under our fire. 21 large-type planes and two small-type craft, aggregating 23 in all, were either completely or partly damaged. Three of the planes were clearly seen completely blown up. We suffered no casualties."

Bane of Enemy Vessels



Crack, new-type combat planes of the Imperial Navy zoom through the clouds in search of enemy prey. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

NAZIS HEAVILY BOMB MALTA, SCORING HITS

Is Severest Raid Inflicted on Island Since Start Of War

Domei

BERLIN, April 9.—The Luftwaffe dealt its heaviest aerial assault on Malta Island since the outbreak of the European War, on April 7, according to competent military quarters here.

German warplanes rained heavy explosives for 10 successive hours over Valetta harbor as well as air bases in the island's interior, these quarters disclosed.

A unit of the Luftwaffe roared over the Senglea Peninsula, on Malta Island, this morning and directed heavy caliber bombs on munition dumps and arsenals and set fire to barracks of shipyard workers there, it was said. A direct bomb hit was made on one of the oil tanks in the western part of the peninsula.

Daring noon raids were made on repair sheds and other objectives at the Manoel submarine station, while a cruiser lying alongside the harbor was dealt a direct hit.

Meanwhile, other German bomber formations attacked Fort Rocco and destroyed or set fire to barracks. Hits also were scored on staff quarters of the naval detachment as well as the Governor's mansion. It was also revealed that an entire block of houses was seen to collapse from the impact of exploding bombs.

Caucasus Port Hit

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 9.—Heavy German fighter planes bombed a Soviet port on the Caucasus coast of the Black Sea, according to the announcement of the High Command. Notwithstanding violent anti-aircraft defenses the inner part of the port region was bombed. Extensive fires broke out in an oil refinery after having been hit by heavy bombs.

Tank War in Africa

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 9.—The increasing German activity in North Africa and in the Mediterranean have caused the "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian" to send a joint special correspondent to the African front. His report culminated in the sinister prophesy that the coming test would turn out to be a catastrophe for the British Army which had not been able to follow in every respect the revolutionary development of arms and tactics. In the past 10 months,

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA NOW FACE DECISIONS

Happiness or Misery Is Choice Of Two Nations, Says Retired Navy Leader

Referring to the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean, on which a communique was issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, declared that India is facing a now-or-never chance for independence and that Australia is at the crossroad to happiness or misery, during the course of an interview with a Miyako reporter held yesterday at his residence.

"It will not be too much to say," said Admiral Takahashi, "that the occupation of the Andaman Islands by the Imperial Forces, which was completed a few days ago, meant the decisive control of the Indian Ocean by Japan.

"The recent successful operations conducted by our Navy which resulted in the sinking and damaging of two A-class British cruisers and 44 ships and destroying of 60 planes have virtually annihilated the British defense of the Indian Ocean.

"This fact will naturally spur the independence movement of India. A great personage named Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, is now busily engaged in recovering Britain's influence in India. But the noted diplomat is, I think, at a loss before this war result.

"Geographically speaking, India protrudes into the territory of Great Britain or the Indian Ocean. If the Indian Ocean falls into the hands of Japan, India will naturally be forced, whether willing or not, to become independent. On this occasion, I sincerely wish that India will rise, taking advantage of this chance which might never come again in a thousand years.

"The problem lies in whether the 400,000,000 people of India can unite into one or not.

"As for Australia, she had hitherto been connected to Britain through the Indian Ocean, and to America through the South Pacific.

Figuratively speaking, she had been barely hanging by these two threads. One thread, which had thus far connected her with Britain has been completely cut off in the middle by the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean and the other thread connecting her with the United States will not hold for long.

"When the thread, which narrowly connects her with her eastern neighbor is cut, it will be a time of

(Continued on Page 2)

Important Enemy Outpost Reported Seized on March 31

COMPLETELY OCCUPIED

The Imperial Headquarters announced at 11 a.m. today that the Japanese Naval Forces completely occupied Christmas Island, 350 kilometers south of Java, in the Indian ocean on March 31, according to Domei.

Britain's Sea Power Ebbing

With the loss of two more A-class British cruisers, one of the 9,850-ton London type and the other of the 10,000-ton Cornwall type, in the successful attack made by the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean, Brittain's sea power is rapidly diminishing, naval commentators here asserted commenting on the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on Thursday, Domei reports.

The loss of two of Britain's capital ships off the coast of Malaya, then the A-class cruiser, Exeter, in the battle off Surabaya, and now two more cruisers indicates the superiority of Japan's Naval power and at the same time reveals the steady decline of Britain's fighting strength on the sea, these quarters emphasized.

Furthermore, authoritative sources revealed that among the 60 enemy planes downed by the Japanese Naval Air Arm, there were 19 Spitfires, 27 Hawker "Hurricanes" 10 Swordfishes, two P.B.Y. air liners, one Defiant and one Albacore.

In this connection, it was pointed out that the Swordfish and Albacore planes, which are both three-seat fleet torpedo-spotter-reconnaissance bi-planes are considered to have the strongest and most deadly striking power in Britain's naval air force.

The appearance of these newest types of planes in the Indian Ocean reflects the fact that Britain is exerting its final reserve power in a hectic effort to defend its last outpost, Colombo, in the Indian Ocean, commentators declared.

The Swordfish, these quarters pointed out, is the same type of plane which attacked the Italian naval base, Taranto, last November and damaged the Italian battleship, Littorio, and two other warships with air torpedoes. It was also the same type of plane, which dive-bombed and mortally damaged the German battleship, Bismarck, in May last year.

Britain, these circles said, has finally resorted to the use of these torpedo planes to defend herself from the superior Japanese Navy in a desperate effort to hold its ground in the Indian Ocean.

The successful Japanese attacks carried out between April 5 and 7, which cost Britain two cruisers, 44 vessels totaling 260,000 tons and 60 planes with practically no damage to the Japanese Navy, have dealt a heavy blow to Britain's shipping along the coast from Calcutta to Colombo.

Moreover, these quarters pointed out that not only will this seriously affect Britain's economy, but the spiritual blow to the people of India is far reaching, bringing doubt to the minds of the Indian people as to the actual power of Britain in defending herself.

360 BATTLES ARE FOUGHT ALONG YANGTZE IN MARCH

Chiang Remnants Routed by Japanese in Numerous Clashes—Many Trophies Taken

Domei

NINGPAO, April 9.—Japanese Expeditionary Forces in regions along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River fought a total of 360 battles with Chungking remnants during the month of March, field dispatches revealed today.

Of the estimated 30,000 men in the remnant forces, 1,643 were taken prisoners and 1,896 others voluntarily surrendered to the Japanese. In addition, the reports stated 3,052 war dead were left behind.

The booty gained by the Japanese during the campaigns included five heavy machine-guns, 41 light machine-guns, 41 various guns, and a large number of bullets. Of the war prisoners, 401 were captured during the mopping-up campaign near Lake Tahu.

THAILAND TO LEARN JAPANESE CULTURE

Kokusai Bunka Shinko-Kai to Introduce Various Aspects at New Institute

With a view toward introducing to Thailand the cultural aspects of Japan, the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-Kai or the Society for International Cultural Relations, after consultations with the Foreign Office, has decided to establish a Japanese Culture Institute in Bangkok, reports the Asahi. Ken Yanagisawa, former chief of the Third Bureau of the Culture Department of the Foreign Ministry, will become president of the Institute.

The Nippon Bunka Kaikan or the Japanese Culture Institute, which is to be opened shortly, will have as its main aim the introduction of the true cultural aspects of Japan to the Thais. The Institute is expected to incorporate several Japan-Thailand goodwill organizations in Bangkok and, keeping in close touch with the Japanese Embassy in Thailand and the Kokusai-Kanko-kyoku, will launch a large-scale educational campaign. The opening of a Japanese language school is one of the features of the program.

Ken Yanagisawa graduated from the French Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1915, and entered the Foreign Service in 1924. He served as a secretary at the Legation in Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Mexico and Cuba. His last post in the Foreign Service was First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Italy. He has written many books of poetry, essays and comments, and is well known as a man of letters.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry of Thailand, in accordance with the agreement concerning the dispatch of a party of students concluded with the International Students Association of Japan, is now choosing the five men and two women, who will be sent to this country.

Moreover, a group consisting of 12 teachers is scheduled to sail to Japan shortly to inspect educational conditions here. It is further reported that Prince Varnvaidyakaru Varavarn, who played an important part in the Thai-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Conference, the son of the president of the Thai Press Association and some others have started for Japan to further pursue their studies.

Lengthy Talk Held At London Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

there will be required at least 100,000 tons of shipping bottoms.

Under the present circumstances, British-American joint operation will be only limited to strengthen Egyptian positions locally, and to protect transportation routes to India and the Soviet Union.

Landings Seen Impossible

Asahi Service

ZURICH, April 8.—British landing operations on the European continent are still talked about in connection with the anticipated German spring offensive.

As regards the possibility of a British landing, Major-General Fuller and the famous military commentator, Riddel Hart, opined that a large-scale landing operation would be impossible because of the lack of a shallow shore on the French coast, shortage of ships and insufficient air forces as well as the numerical superiority of the German defense corps.

Particularly, Major-General Fuller said that the German troops now number 7,000,000 to 8,000,000, of which 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 can be detailed for resisting British landing operations.

These observers say that it would take several years before Britain could be able to create favorable conditions for operating on the continent.

On the other hand, Major-General Sir Andrew J. McCulloch and others are of the view that the British offensive against the Axis is possible. Such persons are stating that modern arms are more advantageous for attack than for defense, and the people in the German occupied territories would welcome the coming of the British forces.

However, the majority of European military observers agree that a large-scale British offensive on the continent would be impossible.

Meanwhile, opinion prevailing here declares that Britain would not commence any action before Germany makes her first move, and Britain is only hoping that the Axis forces would reveal some unexpected weakness to give her a good chance.

India and Australia Now Face Decisions

(Continued From Page 1)

grave emergency to Australia. If she tries to continue her relations with America, it will mean trouble for her, but if she, shuffling off her traditional policy, turns to the West to cooperate with Japan, she will enter heaven.

"The naval victory in the Indian Ocean must have exerted a tremendous influence on the minds of the Australians. On the other hand, Britain must have felt it as a fatal blow on her face.

"The sinking of two A-class cruisers is, of course, a bitter blow to Britain, but the sinking of 44 ships has proved, I presume, a more severe loss to her for shipping is the very foundation of that country and the sinking of ships means the sinking of the British Empire."

Election Campaign Poster

For guiding the people to exercise their franchise properly in electing the best qualified persons to the House of Representatives at the coming general election to be held on April 30, the Board of Information has printed various wall posters to be displayed throughout the country.

Picture shows No. 4 wall poster prepared by the Board, which urged the people to form a new House of Representatives by casting their votes for the best men, for successfully executing the War of Greater East Asia.

Press Comments

Friday, April 10

NICHI NICHI—Triumph in Indian Ocean
YOMIURI—Achievements of Our Indian Ocean Operations
ASAHI—Results of Attack on Colombo
HOCHI—Result of Our Indian Ocean Operations

Triumph in Indian Ocean

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Headquarters announced on Thursday evening detailed war results attained by the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean, which had been eagerly awaited by the entire nation since the opening of attacks on the British armed forces. To the joy of the people, the achievements gained by our forces were tremendous.

As the Imperial Navy tightened its encirclement of India from the southeastern direction by the occupation of the Andaman Islands, which followed close on the heels of the conquest of Burma by the Army forces, the defense of India was paralyzed. In India, the political situation has become quite chaotic.

At this momentous time, the Imperial Navy dealt a fatal blow to the British armed forces defending India. According to the communique made public by the Imperial Headquarters, two British A-class cruisers, 44 enemy vessels aggregating some 260,000 tons were either sunk or badly damaged and 60 planes were shot down. Besides, heavy losses were inflicted on enemy military establishments on land during the attack. Although we wish to express here our sincere regret for the loss of five of our planes, our sacrifice must be said amazingly small as the cost of such great military achievements.

Britain, as usual, is circulating every imaginable propaganda of malicious nature against the intentions of the Imperial Forces and, in order to instigate the Indian people to participate in the anti-Japanese resistance, they are talking as if the Empire was planning to invade India. The actual situation now in progress, however, will expose to broad daylight the maliciousness of British propaganda. The Indian people, without doubt, will once again realize that Britain is the actual invader of the Indian nation.

As pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo on April 6, now is the golden opportunity for the Indian people to exert their utmost efforts for the establishment of their long-desired "India for the Indians."

Operations of the Imperial Forces in this area are still being continued. The extension of our military power and prestige, which placed the Bay of Bengal and its coastal regions under its control, will inevitably extend to the Arabian Sea. It will not be long before the Union Jack will disappear from waters east of the Suez.

Achievements of Our Indian Ocean Operations

YOMIURI—The Imperial Navy operating in the Indian Ocean, by April 7 have sunk two British A-class cruisers and 21 vessels, heavily wrecked 23 other ships, shot down 60 planes and destroyed three hangars and one building for repair works, besides inflicting serious damage to several important military establishments. The might of our invincible Navy, though not unusual is simply amazing.

The mighty Imperial Navy, which previously destroyed the enemy fleets in the Sea Battles of Hawaii, off Malaya, Batavia and the Surabaya coast, again dealt a fatal blow to the British fleet in its attack on Colombo. A Reuters' dispatch describing the sea battle off Ceylon stated that the fierce, daring attack of the Japanese Air Units struck terror into the hearts of the British defenders there.

As it is under the direct control of Britain, the island of Ceylon has been known as the eyes for the defense of India. Simultaneously, it has been the key base for British domination of India.

Attaching great importance to the defense of that island, the British Government appointed Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Fleet, as defense commander of Ceylon and feverishly consolidated the defense of the naval bases at Colombo and Trincomalee.

Unable to withstand the fierce onslaughts of the Imperial Navy however, the British fleet in the Indian Ocean is reported to have begun a general retreat since April 5. They are apparently trying to reorganize their fighting strength by retreating to Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea and Port Louis at Mauritius Island. When the control of the Indian Ocean falls completely into our hands, neither the Persian Gulf nor the Red Sea will be safe and the British fleet will be compelled to retreat to Simonstown in South Africa, which is 5,000 nautical miles away from the Indian Ocean.

As a consequence of the loss of control of the Indian Ocean, Britain will be cut off completely from its marine communications with Australia and India. Not only will this frustrate the British scheme to exploit India's vast manpower and inexhaustible resources for anti-Axis purposes by sending Sir Stafford Cripps, but it will also cut off the aid-Soviet route of the United States and Britain via the Persian Gulf. Thus, it will mean a serious blow to the Soviet Union, too.

A radio commentator in London recently broadcast that the Japanese attack on the island of Ceylon will naturally result in concerted operations with the German-Italian forces in West Asia. The progress of our operations in the Indian Ocean must be a fatal blow to Britain which has been quivering from the forthcoming spring offensive of the Axis forces in Europe.

Results of Attack on Colombo

ASAHI—Our military operations in the Indian Ocean have been in full swing since the launching of attacks on Colombo on April 5 and the Imperial Navy has been inflicting heavy losses to the enemy.

According to the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, Thursday evening, the military achievements ascertained by April 7 included the sinking of two British A-class cruisers and 21 ships aggregating 140,000 tons, the wrecking of 23 vessels totaling 120,000 tons, the shooting down of 60 planes, and the destruction of three hangars, one building for repair works and several other important military establishments.

As our operations are still in progress, we can expect further military achievements in the course of our offensives.

Thus, the Imperial Navy has already seized control of the Bay of Bengal, blockaded the eastern coast of India and is pressing hard on the island of Ceylon. With our control of the sea steadily expanding to the south and west, the marine communications between the British mainland and India are about to be paralyzed completely.

As the inevitable result of our control of the sea, danger to the Indian mainland will naturally increase. As long as the British forces offer resistance, with India as the base of operations, the Imperial Forces will not mitigate their punitive measures until they have completely smashed their resisting strength.

With political relations between Britain and India reaching a climax now, the current negotiations in New Delhi have entered the final stage. If India compromises with Britain and gives up its own defense right, the might of the Imperial Forces directed against the British will naturally be applied to all those under British control.

This is a most lamentable thing, should it occur, for the future destiny of entire Asia. It is sincerely desired that the Indian leaders will not choose such a dangerous course.

Result of Our Indian Ocean Operations

HOCHI—While the British Government is trying desperately to mobilize India's vast manpower and rich resources for anti-Japanese hostilities by specially sending Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, the Imperial Navy has successfully been carrying out its operations in the Indian Ocean.

The military achievements announced by the Imperial Headquarters, Thursday, were beyond our expectations and we are simply amazed at the might of the Imperial Navy. During the past four months since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the mastery of the sea and air in the Greater East Asia Sea has fallen completely into our hands which, coupled with brilliant achievements attained on various fronts by the Army, has firmly established our military position on an undefeatable basis.

The defeat of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, on the heels of the fall of the Andaman group and the control of the Bay of Bengal, has made future developments of the military situation all the more favorable for our forces.

The serious setback suffered by the British Navy in the Indian Ocean amidst the Anglo-Indian negotiations, which has hit a deadlock now, has undoubtedly foreshadowed the future of the conference and accelerated the collapse of the British Empire. Thus the blow dealt to Britain in the current Indian Ocean operations must be deemed fatal.

Moreover, in concert with our operations in the Indian Ocean, the German and Italian forces are planning to launch a gigantic spring offensive on the European front. Thus, Britain is now undeniably confronted with the gravest moment since the opening of the war.

The Imperial Navy is reported to have been continuing fierce attacks on the British fleet which is said to have begun a general retreat from the Indian Ocean. Together with undaunted activities of our submarines in the same waters, we can duly expect greater military achievements in the near future.

LITHUANIA PREPARES FOR AUTONOMY RULE

Sets Up Economic Association To Reconstruct Country Disrupted by Reds

Transocean

KAUNAS, March 24.—An important step toward autonomy was taken yesterday with the inauguration of a Lithuanian Economic Association containing six departments, namely, industry, craftsmen, commerce, banks, insurance and communications.

In his opening speech, the Commissioner-General, Dr. von Renteln, declared that, above all, the damage which Bolshevism inflicted upon the country must be repaired.

While prior to Bolshevization the country had 23,000 individual shops and small commercial enterprises, the Soviets had closed 15,000, and of 17,000 establishments of craftsmen and small industry, 6,000 had been closed.

It was only natural under such conditions, Dr. von Renteln continued, that reconstruction of the country could not be undertaken gradually in order to avoid disrupting the economic life of the country.

Preparations, he added, had now been completed for the first stage of this reconstruction work, which involved the return of small industrial and commercial establishments to their former proprietors.

European Authors Meet

Transocean

WEIMAR, March 28.—The European Authors' Association met in Weimar yesterday under the chairmanship of the German author, Hans Carossa. Representatives of 15 European nations spoke briefly on the work of the association in their respective countries.

RETURN GIBRALTAR, SAYS SERRANO SUNER

Airs Demand During Interview With Belgian Senator-Writer, Pierre Daye

Transocean

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The demand that the "Gibraltar problem be settled," was made by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Serrano Suner, in an interview with the Belgian senator and writer, Pierre Daye, which was published by the Brussels newspaper Nouveau Journal.

Foreign Minister Suner declared, "Spain today is confronted with the unhoped-for possibility of fulfilling her great historical mission and of safeguarding her independence.

"In the first instance, the question of Gibraltar must be settled. Our view on the subject is well known. We are determined to make use of the circumstances which arise in order to bring to a realization our old and justified wish to recover this piece of land.

"On the other hand, we could at last gain firm footing in Tangier. No one can dispute our right to Northwest Africa.

"In North Africa lives the nerve center of Spain's geography and history. We always regarded the settlement of our claims to North Africa as a provisional one.

"In 1902, Spain was promised much more than what she received. We want to come to an understanding with the whole world but we hope not to be victims once again if the big settlement comes."

Nazis Heavily Bomb Malta, Scoring Hits

(Continued From Page 1)

the report continues, the tanks on the North African battlefront have won and lost battles. This weapon has been passing uninterruptedly through a process of constant development. Armaments and armor plates were strengthened and as soon as one side introduced a novelty the other side was trying immediately to outdo the enemy.

According to the report, the Germans preferred the heavy tank type with a gun of a large caliber relying on the fact that a single shot from this gun could destroy an enemy tank. The English, on the other hand, had given preference to light armor and consequently to greater speed. Their guns were of smaller caliber but were firing quicker but they had to obtain several hits before being wholly effective. The Germans were of the opinion that firing from a moving tank was ineffective, and inaccurate although this was denied by the British.

Dealing with the development of the weapons, used in North Africa, the correspondent stated that the latest anti-tank guns were more dangerous than the tanks themselves. They, indeed, had a great future and would, within measurable time, be able to replace the tanks absolutely. The new anti-tank gun has a caliber of 105 mm. and a conical barrel. Its shell was so heavy that it need not be explosive.

TO GIVE MATERIAL AID

Overseas Japanese Draft Plan With Chosen Officials

Domei

DAIREN, April 9.—In order to discuss ways and means to send materials to Japan for its successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese representatives in Manchoukuo, North China and Inner Mongolia met in a conference here this morning with officials of the Government-General of Chosen attending the meeting.

Among those who attended the conference were Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, Major-General Yiyonobu Shiozawa, Chief of the liaison office in North China of the China Affairs Board, and representatives the liaison office in Inner Mongolia of the same Board.

PRIESTS AIDING IN BURMA

Buddhist Workers From Japan Doing Notable Work

A group of young Japanese Buddhist priests accompanying the Japanese Forces in Burma is proving greatly instrumental in enlisting the cooperation of the Burmese masses in the task of creating a New Burma as part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports a Nichi Nichi war-correspondent from Rangoon, according to Domei.

All graduates of colleges, the Japanese priests are extending medical relief and supplying rice to the poor, finding employment for the unemployed and preaching together with Burmese priests.

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Many Clashes Occur As Anti-Jewish Actions Spread in Montreal

Transocean

LISBON, March 30.—An anti-Jewish and anti-compulsory military service demonstration was held at Montreal, Canada, yesterday, according to reports received here last night. Nationalist troops marched into the Jewish districts of the town and hurled stones at street cars and shop-windows, shouting, "Down with Compulsory Military Service" and "Down with the Jews." Clashes occurred between policemen and the demonstrators. Eight demonstrators were arrested.

Political Freedom Seen Goal of India As New Bid Failure

(Continued From Page 1)

Government, in reality, is making certain reservations concerning the following two points, namely: Britain is to retain control of defense of India in accordance with the general setting of world strategy of the United Nations and to assume the responsibility for the production of war supplies, their transportation and allocation as affecting the control of armed forces.

3. Although the British proposal for India's dominion status is at a standstill, Britain has manifested no intentions to withdraw its plan.

Refusal Foreseen

Although the controversy is clouded by confusing propaganda, political observers here today expressed their belief that it is now fairly certain that the Indian National Congress Party will reject the renewed British proposals.

It was pointed out that the Indian Muslim League, which has left some room for discussion, also is leaning toward opposition to the British plans.

Meanwhile, New Delhi reports received here today revealed that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, after a three-hour conference this morning, held another meeting at 2 p.m. today to further study the British proposals.

The Working Committee of the All Indian Muslim League also met today to hear the report by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All Indian Muslim League, on the progress of his discussions with Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British envoy to India, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, the reports said.

Two conditions in the British proposals against which the Indian National Congress is maintaining a strong stand are said to be the following:

1. Britain will take absolute responsibility in foreign wars and maintain defense power of India as part of the joint defense of the Allies against the Axis.

2. Britain will retain complete control of production, supply, transport and distribution, which have important connections with the Allied defense.

Concrete application of the two principles are as follows:

1. General Wavell will be nominated as War Minister responsible to the London War Cabinet.

2. An Indian Defense Minister will be nominated to deal with defense cooperation, supply for troops, demobilization and civilian defense.

As the Indian National Congress is firmly maintaining its stand for complete political power, including absolute control of defense, possibility of a compromise between the Indians and the British is believed to be exceedingly doubtful.

Will Stand Alone

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—In a speech directed at the Indian National Congress at the New York City Hall last night, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States and former Viceroy of India, warned, "If our best efforts fail, the British Government would find itself obliged to do its own duty without the assistance and cooperation of the larger organized Indian parties," according to reports received here from New York today.

Referring to the possibility that India's spokesman might reject the British Government's proposals, Lord Halifax said, "We have had no cooperation from the Indian National Congress."

The Congress represents only a small proportion of the whole of India and the exclusive claim of the Congress Party to speak for the whole of India has been rejected by the other bodies of Indians, numbering half the total population, including 90,000,000 Muslims and a large part of the Hindus, he asserted.

"As ruling princes," he said, "they and their states do not easily fit into the picture of India as the Congress Party would like to draw.

"No Englishman would deny that we made mistakes in the past, and I made some myself (he served five years as Viceroy), but freedom for all under the British flag has been and will remain our endeavor," Lord Halifax concluded.

STOCKHOLM DENIES TROOP MOBILIZATION

Raps Britain for Inventing Lies That Sweden Plans Attacking Nazis

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—A report carried by the London Daily Express on its front page about an alleged general mobilization in Sweden as a counter-measure against the alleged concentration of German troops in Baltic ports was categorically denied by official quarters here yesterday.

It was declared that the report was an invention from beginning to end and was perhaps caused by the increased preparedness ordered three weeks ago.

At the same time, it was pointed out that this increased preparedness was not an extraordinary measure but was automatically repeated every spring since the outbreak of war.

It was further emphasized that fresh reserves were being called up constantly but that other reserve troops upon completing their training were discharged.

The report in the British paper was regarded as "highly regrettable."

Under the heading "Scare-mongering," the Nya Dagligt Allehanda said: "If those scare-mongers believe that their fabrications would become more credible if constantly repeated, then public opinion in England and the United States should read them critically. It would be desirable if the British Government would tell its press that such sensational news had little or nothing to do with reality and that their constant scare-mongering was not at all decent."

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Egypt Bans Maps

Transocean

ANKARA, March 21.—The Egyptian Government has issued a decree according to which the possession and manufacture of maps of Egypt in proportion of one to 150,000 or less is prohibited, the decree taking effect at once. Stocks of maps of this size or smaller sizes involved are to be seized by the Government, it was stated.

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Capital Subscribed .. ¥ 107,200,000
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